The Bombay Gazette.

With Supplement.

No. 9,732—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on SATURDAY, 31st January, 1880, at 5 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE departure of the S. S. MADURA, has been POSTPONED till THURSDAY, 29th January.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on SATURDAY, 31st Jan., 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons on FRIDAY, 20th February, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... ,, 325

The Canara is due in London on 23rd March. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 13th February, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favorable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Assyria's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th January 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st on the 20th, *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 230	..... Rs. 150	..... Rs. 40	
Perim	,, 220	,, 90	,, 30	
Port Said	,, 380	,, 240	,, 60	Without food.
Messina	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140	
Naples	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140	
Leghorn	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140	
Genoa	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140	
Marseilles	,, 550	,, 350	,, 140	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' Luggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.
ASSYRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from MARLBS to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

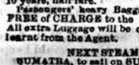
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO COAST AND CALCUTTA.

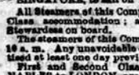


MAHARAJAH will sail about 30th January.
SHAH JEHAN will sail about 11th February.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
12th January, 1880. Agents.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.



THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. S. ETTORE, Captain C. LAZARICH, will be despatched for the above ports on the 31st January, 1880.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sagoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1880.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions the SALE of the P. and O. S. S. HINDOSTAN, advertised to take place on Monday, the 26th January, is POSTPONED to MONDAY, 9th FEBRUARY.

OAKES & Co., Auctioneers.

Exchange Hall, Madras.

AUCTION SALE OF THE P. AND O. S. S. HINDOSTAN.

OAKES AND CO.,

Under instructions from the Agent of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, at 12 noon, on MONDAY, 9th February,

THE S. S. HINDOSTAN as she now lies stranded near Sadras, about 36 miles south of Madras, with all her Machinery, Boilers, Masts and Rigging, but without the cargo which may be in her, which will be sold separately.

The S. S. Hindostan was built in 1859, is 353 feet long, with 43 feet beam, is of 3,185 Tons, and 400 N. H.

Hull is of Iron, the top sides are of steel from the water line.

Masts.—Three lower Masts, (all iron,) and the wire rigging.

Coals, about 300 Tons. Funnel, iron.

Anchors.—3 bowers (laid out) with about 280 fathoms chain cable.

Spare Gear.—Two.

Cylinders.—One.

Engines.—Compound, new in May 1871. Cylinders 102 and 59 in. and are of a valuable description.

Boilers.—Eight. New in May 1877, with mountings, copper feed pipes, etc., also a large Donkey Boiler.

Engineers' Tools and Stores.—A valuable assortment, and a large quantity of spare gear.

Saloon Galley.—Large valuable cooking range and fittings.

Baths.—Valuable white marble, eleven in number, and the same number of Patent W. C. S.

Cabins.—Saloon and deck.

After the above will be sold,

On account of the concerned,

The Cargo which may be on board of the vessel, consisting of Sale and Case Goods, and a large quantity of Coir, all submerged.

The Purchaser of the Cargo will have to arrange with the Purchaser of the Vessel as to the removal of the same.

At 5 P. M.

Of the same day will be sold 2 life boats and 2 anchors. They will be beached or moored in the Cooum River opposite the Sandstand, South Beach.

Terms of Sale—CASH.

OAKES & Co.,
Madras. Auctioneers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
SURAT	3141	520	W. E. Breese	31st Jany.
(c) KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	7th Feb.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	R. Scott	14th do.
(c) BOKHARA	2932	460	W. D. Anderson	21st Feb.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	28th do.
(c) MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	6th March.
SUMATRA	3468	470	R. P. Briscoe	13th do.
(c) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd January 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

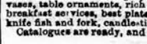
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2733	450	W. B. Hall	30th Jan. 1880.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	13th Feb.
GWALIOR	2733	450	J. C. Babos	27th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd January 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	3263	450	W. D. Mudie	31st Jan. 1880.
BANGALORE	2343	450	C. Fraser	14th Feb.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd January 1880. Superintendent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. FARE—Rs. 600.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL, CAPT. R. COLLIN, 2,100 Tons, 300 H. P.

THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 7th February.

For plans of Cabins and for further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th January 1880.

N.B.—To be followed by the S.S. TRENTHAM HALL about the 5th March.

WANTED.

WANTED, A COMPETENT WEAVING MASTER to erect and take charge of about 50 Cotton Looms with preparing Machinery. Candidates must send copies of their testimonials and state what pay they are willing to take. Engagement for a term of years will be required. Both Europeans and Natives are invited to apply to

"COTTON," Buzar.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS-DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 61, Falkland Road, opposite Mr. Bapty's Flour Mills, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a light English-built double seated Brougham, a strong bay Arab horse, a large sized flowered carpet, a small quantity of medicine and surgical instruments, &c., the property of Dr. J. Vittes, the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, desert, and breakfast services, best plated curry and vegetable dishes, cruet stand, breakfast companion, table spoons and forks, round waiter, dish covers, butter cooler, table and chamber candlesticks, best steel table cutlery, and handsomely carved and French polished furniture, comprising a set of English made dining table, for 8 persons, drawing room pier, side, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, easy low, arm and without arm chairs, side board, dumb waiters, chiffoniers, teapoys, teakwood and blackwood Madras pattern fourposts bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, glass door cupboard, towel horses, Brussel's carpets, one and two light hanging argand lustres, table ornaments, flower vases, bath disposne and cookroom furniture. A small quantity of medicine and surgical instruments, medical, religious and other books, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 light English-built circular front double seated brougham with venetian and glass shutters.
1 strong bay Arab horse.
1 set of single harness.
Catalogues are ready, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF KEROSINE OIL.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by the owners to sell by Public Auction at the Port Trust Warehouse at the Elphinstone Bunder.

A large quantity of Kerosine Oil saved from the fire that took place on the morning of the 24th instant, these will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 13, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood, rosewood and mahogany household furniture, mostly made by Daschamps, comprising sets of teakwood cane chairs, Madras pattern side-board, dinner waggon, screens, writing table, music stands, conversation couches, drawing room and easy chairs, pier tables, toilet stands, oval table with marble top, tea tables, Madras pattern bedsteads, wardrobes, travelling cupboard, washhand and dressing tables, chest of drawers, and almyrs, blackwood arm chairs, ottoman, drawing-room sofas, drawing-room, easy and pridieu chairs, flower, and bookstands, card table, reclining couch, towel horses, round tables and cots, rosewood drawing-room table, teapoys, lady's writing, pier, and card tables, book stands, toilet stands and chiffoniers and sofa table, mahogany arm chairs, music and flower stands, light American chairs, Brussels and velvet carpets, 1 and 3 light hanging and table argand lamps, handsome chromolithographs and engravings, flower pots and vases, table ornaments, rich fern pattern glassware, dinner and breakfast services, best plated cruet stands, spoons and forks, knife fish and fork, candlesticks, cutlery, &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th prox., sale commencing at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, &c., the property of Major V. Birch.

The property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE ACBAR COTTON MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

On SATURDAY next, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Share Bazar, by order of Thucker Coovejee Loodhur, and on account and at the risk of Khoja Feerbhoy Khimjee—

16 Shares in the Akbar Cotton Manufacturing and Press Company, Limited, numbered 29 to 36, 93 to 95, 98 to 101, and 145

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder by order of Mowzamull Shewbux, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Abdool Rahman Dada—

35 Teak Squares.

On account and at the risk of Merwanjee Darashaw—

37 Teak Posts.

On account and at the risk of Vishnoocandass Cursondass—

16 Tons Teak Scantlings marked G. S.

To close account—

100 Tons Teak Scantlings of various sizes to small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Pydhowni 2nd Row, or Gogaree Moholla.

On SATURDAY, the 7th February, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, Damodar Trimbuck Nenay and Eshwunt Vishnoo Nenay, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Ghachee Mahomed Durwesh, Cassum Mahomed, and Sullayman Mahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale, given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 26th day of October 1875.

First.—All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at the western side of Pydhowhee 2nd Row, or Gogaree Moholla, in the subdistrict of Bhoolehwar, formerly assessed under No. 54, and at present under No. 56, containing by admeasurement 233 square yards and three ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 45 and 48, and bounded on the east by the Pydhownee, 2nd Row or Gogaree Moholla, on the west by the premises hereinafter secondly described, on the north by the house of Memon Mahomed Alli, and on the south by the house of Ghachee Yacoob Ahmed.

Secondly.—All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the eastern side of Gogaree Moholla or Pydho...nee street, in the subdistrict of Bhoolehwar was formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 49, and now under No. 59, containing by admeasurement 117 square yards, or thereabouts, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 708, and bounded on the east by the premises hereinbefore firstly described, on the west by the said Gogaree Moholla or Pydhownee Street, on the north by the house of Zihna Sullayman Shrung, and on the south by the house of Ghachee Moosa Yacoob.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th January 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome English mahogany rosewood, Indian open work blackwood, and Deschamp's household furniture, full toned grand piano by Boudry, rich cilpsintings and chromos, excellent table ornaments and clocks, (at 3 P.M.,) handsome carriages with fast trotting chesnut Arab mares and splendid set of double harness, &c., &c, on the second floor of No. 58, Hornby Row, Fort, next to the Railway Terminus Hotel.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd February 1880, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction (without reserve) at the above residence, the whole of the above very rich dining, drawing and bed rooms furniture, &c., &c., the property of C. Bouneville, Esq. (on account of removal).

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th January 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

LESSEE.....Mr. R. STEWART.

CONTINUED SUCCESS!
and
GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF "IF I"
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
THE STEWART FAMILY
Will appear in their Great Entertainment written by Garnet Walch, Esq., entitled
IF I
OR AN OLD GEM RE-SET.
"Much virtue in it."—*Shakespere!*
NEW AND ELEGANT DRESSES,
NAUTICAL AND FRENCH MEDLEYS. OPERATIC SCENAS.
NEW BALLADS—"SAVE YOUR KISSES."
LAUGHING SONG, DUETS, TRIOS, QUARTETTES, JIGS, HORNPIPES, AND TERPSICHOREAN DUETS.
Doors open at 8-30; Performance to commence at 9.
Carriages may be ordered at 11 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Balcony	2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Dress Circle Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co.'s.
MUSICAL CONDUCTOR,
Mr. HARCOURT LEE, R.A.M.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 31st.
Will be Produced
H. M. S. BINNACLE
H. M. S. BINNACLE
H. M. S. BINNACLE
Burlesque on
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
H. P. LYONS, Agent.

HALL LINE,

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following are the sailings at present arranged:—

	Comdr.	Tons.	H.P.	
Spoke Hall	J. Brand	2700	400	on 31st Jan.
City of Baltimore	Verrill	2700	500	about 25th Feb.
Rydal Hall	Owen Lloyd	2700	400	,, 24th Mar.
Spoke Hall	J. Brand	2700	400	,, 21st Apl.

Passage Money.....Rs. 500.

For further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th January 1880.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES,
AND
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following are the sailings at present arranged:—

FOR MARSEILLES, GENOA AND NAPLES.

Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	Nominal.	
CASTALIA	John Cringle	2209	424	about 1st Feb.
ANGLIA	John Anderson	2353	400	,, 15th Feb.

Passage Money .....Rs. 400.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	Nominal.	
BRITANNIA	Robert Hutchinson			about 12th March.
OLYMPIA	John Craig	2009	309	,, 27th March.

Passage Money.....Rs. 500.

For further information apply to

W. A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th January 1880.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. NERISSA, from LONDON, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

All claims must be presented and passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer. None other will be admitted.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th January 1880.

NOTICE.

THE LADIES' WORLD, BOYS' WORLD and BOYS' WORLD POCKET LIBRARY can now be ordered of all the News Agents in Bombay and Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

AN English light DOG-CART by Windoer, suitable for an Arab Horse, property of a Gentleman. Price Rs. 300.

Ditto Ditto by Peter and Sons. Price Rs. 500.
Ditto Ditto by Holder, Bombay. Price Rs. 500.

A very light neat Mail Phaeton by Jones of Southampton, with a set of English Brass-mounted double harness. Price Rs. 800, property of a Gentleman leaving the country. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MISSIONARY CONFERENCE

WILL HOLD A SERIES OF
PUBLIC MISSIONARY MEETINGS
IN THE HALL OF THE
MONEY SCHOOL
ON THE
4TH, 5TH, & 6TH DAYS OF FEBRUARY,
IN THE EVENING.

WARNER'S INGLUVIN.

VENTRICULUS, CALLOSUS, GALLINICEUS,
(From the Gizzard of the Domestic Fowl.)

THIS New Preparation is found to be a Preventive of SEA SICKNESS, and is a sure remedy for Pronounced Atonic DYSPEPSIA and CHRONIC INDIGESTION. It never fails to cure NAUSEA and VOMITING IN PREGNANCY.

Per Bottle.....Rs. 3-8 Cash.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

RAPID WRITER!

RE-PRODUCES 1 to 100 copies of Letters, Circulars, Memoranda, &c., by merely placing the sheet of paper in the Apparatus and rubbing it lightly with the hand.

The Apparatus merely requires washing with cold water after the work is done.

PRICE.

Note Size, in Handsome Polished Boxes	... Rs.	7
Quarto ,, ,, ,,	... ,,	12
Foolscap ,, ,, ,,	... ,,	15
Folio ,, ,, ,,	... ,,	21
Prepared Ink in Glass-stoppered bottles	... ,,	1

COOPER & COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE route for the correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom *via* Southampton will be ABOLISHED after the 1st February, 1880, and ordinary and registered correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom and countries served through it will thereafter be FORWARDED VIA BRINDISI at the rates of postage given below.

Soldiers' and Seamen's correspondence prepaid for transmission *via* Brindisi will be forwarded by that route, but such correspondence prepaid at the lower (9 pies) rate will be forwarded from India to the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus by private vessel. Letters so sent by private vessel cannot be registered and must be prepaid.

2. The revised rates given below will appear in the Postal Abstract to be issued in February next; the Postal Guide, however, will not be republished before April next.

L. G. WAIT,
for Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1880.

Countries, &c.	Each letter per ½ oz.	C Each Post-card.	Printed papers, including Books, &c.		Legal and Commercial Documents. Each Packet.		Samples each packet.
			C Each Newspaper	Each packet not exceeding 2 ozs.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	For 2 ozs. addl.	Per 2 ozs.
	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.
United Kingdom *via* Brindisi	4½	3	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
United Kingdom, *soldiers' and seamen's letters only, via* Brindisi*	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom, *soldiers' and seamen's letters only, via* Mediterranean Sea*	C 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus, *soldiers' and seamen's letters only, via* Mediterranean Sea	C 3	..	..	..	..	..	—
Any Union Country (see list of Union Countries in Postal Abstract) when addressed *via* Brindisi through United Kingdom	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
Any Union Country by any route except the above†	3	1½	1	1	2	1	1
Africa, West Coast, Senegambia, *Liberia and British, French, Spanish, Dutch, and Portuguese* Possessions, Ascension, *via* Brindisi through United Kingdom	C 9	..	2	2	4	2	2
Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Delagoa Bay, *via* Brindisi through United Kingdom	9	..	2	2	4	2	2
Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Peru, *via* Brindisi through United Kingdom	C 14	..	2½	2½	5	2½	2½
Costa Rica, Guatemala, Hayti, United States of Columbia, Uraguay, *via* Brindisi through United Kingdom	C 14	..	2	2	4	2	2
Hawaii *via* Brindisi through United Kingdom	C 6	..	2½	2½	5	2½	2½
Mexico *via* Brindisi through United Kingdom	C 9½	..	3	3	6	3	3
St. Helena, West Indies (other than Union Islands) *via* Brindisi through United Kingdom	14	..	2	2	4	2	2

* Soldiers' or Seamen's letters addressed to countries or places served through the United Kingdom are charged at the rates shown above; but if the place be foreign (not British), the letters will be liable to additional foreign postage on delivery.

† The letter rate to Ceylon and Persia, however, is 2 annas per ½ oz. (see Postal Abstract).

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue):—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons			Rs. 117	half set Rs. 53
2a	Ditto ditto	with sweet glass, very superior	,, ,,	142	,, 63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern		,, ,,	153	,, 71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright		,, ,,	160	,, 72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved		,, ,,	161	,, 72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes		,, ,,	198	,, 83

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns:—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.
Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c., &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto	,,	5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass red and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches	,,	8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc.	,,	25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc.,	,,	40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved	,,	3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain	per dozen from	8
Ditto Engraved	,, from	10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE,

PREVIOUS TO

STOCK TAKING,

FOR FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY.

SALE NOW ON.

WATSON & COMPANY,

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

THE NEW SHAPES IN SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, &c.

SMALL MADE KNOTS.

Washing, Spot Blue and White Twilled Silk	2	0
New Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors, Rich Corded Silk	3	0

MODERATE KNOTS.

Washing Spot, Bird's Eye, Blue or Black Grounds	2	0
Rich Plain Colours, or Silk	3	0
Fancy Stripes or Figured Silk	3	0

EXTRA LONG SCARFS.

Fine Corded Silk, Plain Shades, Black or Rich Designs in Fancy Silks	4	8

A GREAT SUCCESS.

The "Four-in-Hand," the Richest, Plain Colored, or Fancy Satin	3	8
Rich Corded Silk	2	8

WINSORS.

To tie Knot, Bow or for Ring, Washing Blue and Black, White Spot	2	0
Fancy Colors	2	8
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	3	8
Extra Long Scarfs, best quality	4	8

NEW PIN SCARFS.

Made to suit any Collars.

The "Beaconsfield," Rich Plain Colors, Fancy Stripes or Figures, in Corded Silk, or Plain Black	3	0
The "Polo" Washing Cambric or Oxford Cloth	1	0
Best Tinted Linens	1	12

MADE UP BOWS.

The "Don" Plain Colors	1	0
The Park, Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	1	12
The "Pet," Square ends	1	12
The "Burleigh," new shape	1	8

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

BEST LINEN—THEIR FOLD THROUGHOUT.
SHAPES SPECIALLY MADE FOR H. & Co.

	Rs.	A.
The "Fall Mall"—stand up—per doz.	6	8
The "Military" Special Mess Collar	6	8
The "West End"—neat turn down	6	8
The "New Shakespeare," good space in front	6	8
The "Harvard"—turned down Corners	6	8
The "Dux," with Tie attached ... Special for Mor-	7	8
The "West End" with Tie attached.. fussil wear ..	12	0
Reversible Cuffs—per doz.		

LUNDS JEWELLERY.

Front Studs	Gold or Ivory	set	4 8
Collar	Wulf last	each	1 8
Links	For	pair	10 8
Solitaires	Years	pair	8 0

UMBRELLAS.

Best Italian Silk with Natural Sticks, Fox's Paragon Frames	11-8, 12-8,	16 0

WALKING STICKS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, 1880.

Consols in London yesterday were still quoted at 98⅜ ; French Rentes at 116⅜ ; and Enfaced Rupee Paper, at 78⅛ for Fours and 85⅜ for Fours-and-a-half.

Coffee shows a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon ; Cocoanut Oil is unchanged ; and in Seeds and Wheat Reuter reports rates unaltered all round.

The Manchester Piece Goods market is firm and Reuter's quotations show an advance of 1d. per piece on Shirtings and ¼d. on Madapollams, but private messages still quote previous rates.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady at unchanged prices, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. In New York, owing to small receipts at the ports, the quotation for ready Mid. Uplands has advanced from 12⅜ to 12⅝ cents, and for April shipment from 13 to 13·28 cents per lb. The figures to date give the following comparisons :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Tuesday's Receipts	15,000	32,000	24,000
Four days' do.	68,000	91,000	84,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...3,673,000	3,177,000	3,193,000	

Bar Silver, according to Reuter, is quoted in London at 52 13-16d. per oz., but this is evidently a mistake, as some private messages report 52⅝d. and others even 52¼d.

At the weekly board meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in rates of interest and discount.

Exchange.—The market this morning opened week, and although no change was made in buying rates, the Banks for a time only named 1s. 8 3-16d. as their drawing rate for demand. With slightly steadier accounts from Calcutta, however, there was less disposition to buy apparent in the afternoon, 1s32d. better was obtainable for demand, and the tone at the close has been decidedly firmer. Council drafts will, of course, decide the course of rates for the remainder of the mail, but unless they go over 1s. 8 3-16d. we are not likely to see much change in an upward direction ; whilst anything lower would induce a corresponding decline. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. 3	months' sight. 1s. 8 11-32d.	,,
Credits 3	,, ,, ... 1s. 8 15-32d.	,,
Documents 3	,, ,, ... 1s. 8¼d.	,,
Francs 3	,, ,, ... 2·15½	,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged.

Government Paper to-day has been quiet at unaltered rates, say :—Fours, Rs. 92 15-16 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101 7-16.

Shares are firm, but the extent of business doing has been limited, and movements in values have been few and unimportant. Bank of Bombays are unaltered at Rs. 691½. In Land Companies the only change is an advance of Rs. 10 in Colaba ; and in Press shares a decline of Rs. 5 in Berars. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are firm, and we quote an improvement of Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Manockjee Petit, and Oriental, and Rs. 40 in Albert Mills. Bombay Saw Mills are Rs. 5 lower.

Cotton has been somewhat firmer. Buyers have shown no great disposition to operate either ready or forward, but the advance in New York prices renders sellers more difficult to deal with, and, as a rule, a rise of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy is asked. On the Green transactions to the extent of about 1,200 bales are reported, but there has not been much done betwixt Europeans. Arrivals yesterday were about 2,700 bales, making 13,500 bales for the six days.

Seeds are quiet, but unchanged in value.

Freights for Liverpool to-day have been dull and relets have been done at 32s. 6d. per ton, but for other ports rates are firm and unchanged, a comparatively large business having been done for the Mediterranean ports.

Piece Goods continue quiet in the Bazaar. The clearances to-day have only been about 300 packages, and prices show no quotable change. To arrive, dealers are still operating very sparingly, but any improvement in exchange would probably bring them into the market again.

Coals are unaltered. On the spot supplies are liberal, but to arrive there are no sellers, either of steamer or sailing ship cargoes.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 24th Jan. 1880.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	56,757	0	0
Merchandise	88,424	0	0
Telegraph	518	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,47,699	0	0

Corresponding week in January 1879.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	53,938	0	0
Merchandise	1,10,222	0	0
Telegraph	508	0	0
Other Receipts	640	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,65,308	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	17,609	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Randalph, 343 tons, Captain A. Roberts, will sail to-day for Mouimein, in ballast.

The S. S. Ganges, 1,247 tons, Captain C.M. J. Baker, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The S. S. Zealous, 891 tons, Captain T. Lowtit, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (Dec. 25), with a cargo of 1,500 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Kilnck, Nixon and Co.

The S. S. Spearman, 851 tons, Captain T. Batty, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shields (Dec. 16th), with a cargo of 1,540 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Bayts and Co.

The S. S. Nerissa, 1,299 tons, Captain S. H. Stewart, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from London (26th Dec.), with the following cargo :—64 packages piece goods, 1,9237 bars and 660 bundles iron, 59 cases wine and spirit, 27,626 Nos. sleepers, 1,480 tubs steel, 19 casks files, 200 cases geneva, 50 packages whisky, 2 cases umbrellas, 4 packages machinery, 3 packages clocks, and 165 packages goods. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

The P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Khiva, 1,506 tons, Captain George Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (27th Dec), with the following cargo :—848 packages piece goods, 56 bales twist, 16 packages colour and paint, 747 packages wine and spirit, 136 packages provisions, 102 packages oilmanstores, 10 cases copper, 101 cases brass, 10 cases quinine, 48 packages bottles, 133 packages beer, 20 packages paper, 8 packages medicine, 1,520 bars and 1,71, bundles iron, 11 packages glassware, 151 cases candles, 32 packages mineral water, 142 boxes silver, 1 box gold coins, 2 boxes specie, 22 packages gum, 10 packages grain and many packages merchandise.

The A. H. Lloyd Co.'s S. S. Ettore, 1,470 tons, Captain O. Lazarich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (1st Jan), via Port Said, Suez, Jeddah, and Aden, with the following passengers :—Messrs. C. Zummer and child, Mr. A. Behrman, Dr. G. Carrie, and 372 pilgrims. She brought the following cargo :—From Trieste.—8 packages medicine, 1 case boots, 1 package stone, 52 packages glass beads, 145 packages goods, 33 packages glassware, 100 packages beer, 20 packages milk, 7 packages thread, 310 packages apples, 5 packages wine, 680 packages papers, and 2 packages gold coins. From Jeddah.—122 packages specie. From Aden.—3 packages effects, 1 cask sherry, 150 packages pumice, 55 packages olibanum, and 15 packages gum.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Nerissa (s)	Steuart	London, Dec 26.
28	Ettore (s)	Lazarich	Trieste, Jan 1.
	Khiva (s)	Lee.	London, Dec 27.
	Spearman (s)	Batty	North Shield, Dec 16.
	Zealous (s)	Lowtit	Cardiff, Dec 25.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Ganges, Baker, to Liverpool.
Barque Randolph, Roberts, to Mouimein.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Ettore, to Colombo, Galle and Singapore.
Steamer Khiva, to London.
Steamer Spearman, to London.
Steamer Punjaub, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Pachamba, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
23 Duke of Argyll (s)...Quinn .....London, Dec 14.
C. of Manchester(s).Miller .....Glasgow, Dec 16.
Eurydice ..... Dolbel .....Bankok, Dec 7.
Daphne ..... Liverpool, Sept 27.
24 Eldorado (s).....Kerr .....London, Dec 1.
Fiona ..... Rhodes .....Madras, Jan 7.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 22.—Ship Merchantman. Barque Star of Africa.
Jan. 24.—Brig Rosalie.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
24 Kaffer .... Natal.
25 Ellora (s) .... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
24 Himalaya (s) .... Rangoon.
Meinam (s) .... Calcutta.
Verona (s) .... Calcutta.
25 Parthenope .... Calcutta.
Almora (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—January 28.

From Liverpool.

Castalia s—100 boxes tinned plates, Hassumally Lallmeya ; 6 casks hardware, Abdoolcadir Habutbhoy ; 6 casks paints, Tyabally Chandabhoy ; 50 cases whiskey, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Brankmore Hall s—173 barrels alum and 100 cases green copperas, Joseph Soares.

From London.

Clan Alpine s—5 cases quinine, Ruttonsey Jowras ; 200 boxes candles, John S Elmore and Co ; 25 cases papers, Treecomdass Lowjee ; 3 barrels soft soap and 3 barrels linseed oil, Womersey Framjee ; 31 packages hardware, ; Esmalljee Ebrahim.

Bangalore s—29 boxes bar silver [Rs 1,00,000], The C M Bank of I L and China.

Lombardy s—5 cases dye, Tespall Cumia.

From Genoa.

Sumatra s—80 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

From Bordeaux.

Sumatra s—65 casks corks, Pallonjee Heerjeebhoy ; 26 cases brandy, Dinshawbhoy Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 28.

For Liverpool.

John O Porter—1565 cwts coir rope, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.
Speke Hall s—2,070 bags linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1,234 bags myrabolams, Remington and Co ; 37 bales wool, Shamjee Framjee ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 4 bales hides, C H B Forbes and Co ; 35 bales wool, Heerjee Govindjee ; 40 bales wool, Heerachund Monrjee ; 35 cases ginger, Luckmidass Khimjee ; 200 bales cotton, Greenway, Lockhart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 40 cases indigo, Feily and Co ; 15 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 37 bales cotton, B I S N Co ; 30 bales wool, Ghellabhoy Kessowjee ; 20 bales wool, Govindjee Tulluckchund ; 640 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co.
Brankmore Hall s—434 bags myrabolams and 210 bales wool, Nursee Khubhw ; 219 bales cotton dropping, John Marshall.
Castalia s—4 cases cardamoms, Dossabhoy Merwanjee.
Ganges s—300 bags myrabolams, Poonja Jamraj ; 39 bales cotton waste, Sumsoodin Moola Tyebjee.

For London.

Annie Ainslie s—120 packages m-o'-p shells, David Sassoon and Co ; 163 cases olibanum, Cassum Soomar, 95 cases olibanum, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo ; 35 bales hides Volkart Brothers ; 17 cases olibanum, Allasa Munjee ; 200 bale's cotton, Knoop and Co ; 3 bales skins, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1,001 bags coffee, 126 cases ginger, 28 bundles coir yarn, 33 bundles fibres, 105 cases tea 12 bags cinchona, and 300 bales cotton, B I S N Co ; 1196 cwts bones, H Salley Mahamed H Tyeb ; 218 bags myrabollams, Mowjee Godoo ; 1,000 packages myrabolams, Ganjee Jaitha ; 20 cwts cardamoms, Luckmidass Khimjee ; 153 cases hingda, Datardina Mowjee ; 77 cases hingda, Jewraz Merally ; 113 cwts ginger Ganjee Moolchund ; 27 cases ginger, B I S N Co ; 201 bales coir yarn and 39 bags coffee, Treecomdass Lowjee.
Khiva s—49 packages senna, 54 packages cardamoms, 315 packages ginger, 1,953 packages coffee, 2 cases cheroots and 15 cases tea, P and O S N Co.

For Havre.

Nelson s—300 bags coffee, and 15 packages cocoanut oil, B I S N Co.

For Marseilles.

Castalia s—30 bags linseed, Volkart Brothers ; 250 bags gingelly-seed, T H Moore and Co ; 34 packages castor oil, B I S N Co ; 16 cases silk waste, Mefrie Nevaw and Co.
Beaconfield s—15,000 cwts gingelly seed, Knoop and Co.
Salisbury s—12,002 cwts cocoanut oil, 2,300 bags linseed and 650 bags rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Venice.

Scio s—100 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 606 cwts castor seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Trieste.

Scio s—2 bales skins and 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Genoa.

Castalia s—132 packages cocoanut oil, B I S N Co ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 1 bundle woolen carpets, Grindlay, Groom and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

For Calcutta.

Maharaja s—122 bags cotton, Nensook Mooltanchund ; 41 bales cotton, Melville and Co ; 20 bales cotton, Ramdayal Mallkram ; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham.
Punjaub s—122 bales cotton, Luckmidass Khimjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Lombardy s—25 cases olibanum, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo ; 52 chests opium, N J Ebrsan ; 100 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 49 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 25 chests opium, Jairabhoy Peerbhoy ; 94 cwts byrabate and 2½ cwts salum, Tyebally Jafferbhoy ; 3 chests opium, S N Pestonjee ; 6 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookray ; 15 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 32 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co.

For Shanghai.

Lombardy s—12 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 5 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 32 chests opium, Abram Eyra and Co ; 128 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 16 chests opium, Jairabhoy Peerbhoy ; 39 chests opium, M S Gubbay and Co ; 17 chests opium, Tarachund Sectaram ; 34 chests opium, Khaitseedass Hurmookray.

HIGH COURT.—January 29.

[Before the Honourable the Acting Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice M. Melvill.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

393—Craigie, L and O—L A Wallace and others vs F G Jefferson and others—Jefferson, B and D—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
For conclusion Counsel's reply.

517-79—Craigie, L and O—James Scott vs The Masagon Company, Limited,—Macfarlane and G.

Short Causes.

557-79—Muljee and B—Tribhowandass Hurjiwandass vs Ambalali Nanchund and others—Crawford and B—Part heard.

Long Causes.

589-79—M M Munshi—Itcharam Gungadas vs Nundlal Beharilal and others—Shapoorjee and T.
447-79—Jairdhan G—Shaik Cassum Mahmedbhoy vs Beebun—M M Munshi.
216-78—Sleater and H—Bhicajee vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, C and L.
478-79—Nanu and H—Hormusjee Cursetjee Ashburner vs Bomanjee Cursetjee Ashburner and others—A P Turner.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Marriott]

For Judgement.

250-79—Khunderao M—Ganeshdass Jairamdass vs Premjee Ludha and others—Chalk and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

2-76—H W Payne—Kevulbhoy Jeychund vs Muggonbhoy Huthesing—Shamrao P—For one witness only.

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Lalibhai and another vs Thucker Pragjee Puddomsey and another—Balkrishna and D.

Long Causes.

176-79—Shamrao P—Framjee Dadabhoy Appoo vs Dadabhoy Rustomjee Appoo—Pestonjee K—Part heard.
845-79—M H Khan—Balljee Chimajee vs Chimajee Mukoondjee Rimington, H and C and B—(For trial as well as for investigation of plaintiff's pauperism.)
644-79—Balkrishna and B—Wamon Kashinath Joshi vs Wassudeo Withoba and others—Craigie, L and O.
540-79—Chalk and W—Madhowrao Dinanathjee vs Anundrao Dinanathjee and others—Hearn, C and L and Shamrao.

Short Cause.

991-74—Muljee and B—Goma Pita and others vs Jose Domingos Pererra—In person.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 27th January 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m, 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah	29·956
Temperature of the Air	75·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64·7
Dew Point	58·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·548
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded= 8. 2·2	
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.).....	67·0
General Direction of Wind* ....E, NE, E, NW, NNW, NNE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	249.

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 28.

Davidson, Major, Army Pay Dept, on leave, from Allahabad.
Chapman, Captain, R A, to join, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—January 27.

Currie, Major, 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Deesa.
Owen, Captain, 2nd Cavalry, from leave, to Poona.
Young, Lieut, Poona Horse, on duty, to Seroor.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut. Col. Commandant W. S. Hewett.

Bombay, 28th January, 1880.

1 The undermentioned having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—
No 1095 Vol J Burke to H Company.
No 1036 Vol P X Saulpice to E Company.
2 Vol N G Barnes, letter G Company, is attached to C Company as a temporary measure.
3 The Regiment will parade on Saturday next, the 31st inst, at the Town Hall at 4-45 p. m. Full dress uniform, arms, and accoutrements to be worn.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

Have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows :—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES, Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by Mr. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated. Ill-made and loosely jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

His 12-LENSE DUCHESSE, all in Aluminium, are as powerful as Field-Glasses and are all Achromatic.

His Field, Marine, and Opera-Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eye to ache.

Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangements to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM, it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accomodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co. have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

Pamphlets can be had on application.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The fifth series of Lectures will be delivered in Bombay in the first, or cold weather, term of 1880-81.

Subject :—"Sanscrit, and Prakrit Languages derived from it."

The series will consist of not fewer than six Lectures.

Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the first day of May next.

By order,
PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 27th January 1880.

A PUBLIC MEETING to organize RELIEF for the DISTRESSED in IRELAND will be held THIS EVENING in the Town Hall at 4 p. m.

H. E. the GOVERNOR will preside.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Provisional Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

ON and after FRIDAY, 30th January, all LETTERS, TELEGRAMS, and PARCELS for the MILITARY SECRETARY to H. E. the GOVERNOR should be addressed to GOVERNOR'S CAMP, SIND, without the addition of any post town.

E. S. RIVETT-CARNAC, Major,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Military Secretary's Office, Government House, Malabar Point, 28th January 1880.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SOLOMON—January 28th, at 155, Malabar Hill, the wife of Selim S. Solomon, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

DALTON—BRISCOE—January 21st, at Cooch Behar, by the Rev. A. H. Etty, M. A., Chaplain of Darjeeling, G. I. B. Tuite Dalton, Bengal Civil Service, to Agnes Maria, second daughter of Hony, Surgeon Major Thos. Briscoe, M. S. C. S. E.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1880.

France, it appears, has resolved to annex Tonquin, the northern province of the empire of Anam. The annexation will not ruffle public opinion in India as much as would the occupation of a village in Central Asia by the Russians, so great is the change in the political equilibrium even since the time of the Emperor Napoleon. The occupation of Saigon by that Sovereign was regarded with some jealousy ; the conquest of the larger and rather less pestilential province of Tonquin at the other extremity of the evidently doomed empire of Anam will not disturb us in the least. When we hear that Admiral Duperré has been ordered to occupy Tonquin—or, we may assume, its capital, Hanvi—and we are told that the new French Ministry intends to ask the Assembly for a credit of ten millions of francs to pay the expense of the occupation, our only feeling is one of languid curiosity. What do the French expect to gain by this addition to their responsibilities in the remote East ? They have been hankering after influence and territorial aggrandisement in that region for nearly a century past. Two years before the outbreak of the great Revolution, the Government of Louis XVI. induced the monarch of Anam to enter into a treaty by which he agreed to tolerate Christianity in his dominions and to cede certain points on the coast to France. The toleration of Christianity was turned to such good account by the French missionaries that there are now some four hundred thousand Christians in Tonquin, although the successors of the ruler who allowed the "thin end of the wedge" to be inserted into the empire took alarm, and for years tried to keep their people from running after the strange religion, by cutting converts in two or by drowning them. As this severity had no particular effect in retarding the spread of Christianity, the Government of Anam took to murdering the missionaries as well as their converts. This was clearly against the faith of treaty engagements, and as the sovereigns of Anam had contrived to evade the execution of the clause for the surrender of certain sites for mercantile factories to France, Napoleon III. in 1858 seized Tourane, and by 1867 had acquired the six provinces of Lower Cochin China, of which Saigon is the capital. The Treaty of Saigon, signed in 1874, formally secured those six provinces to France, threw open to the commerce of all nations a port in the northern province of Tonquin, and gave the right of navigating the great river of Hong Kiang up to the Chinese frontier at Yunan. Since that time French Cochin China has prospered. It pays its expenses, and its trade steadily increases. But the climate is abominable. The European constitution cannot endure more than two years' sojourn in its hot and steamy plains, which are more hot and more steamy than those of Bengal. The troops garrisoning the settlement can only be kept for two years on duty there, and the cost of reliefs is of course considerable. European women find the climate deadly ; European children cannot thrive. But Tonquin being farther to the north, enjoys some semblance of a cold weather season, and it is thought that the French constitution could stand its vicissitudes better than the monotonous heat of the Lower Provinces. The soil is rich. There are mines of gold, silver, copper, zinc and iron which the inhabitants scarcely work, but which in French hands may add to the wealth of the country. The people are of a debased Mongul type, very ugly, very lazy, and very prolific. Some of the papers have absurdly spoken of the population of Tonquin as amounting to 100,000,000. The population of the whole empire of Anam is variously estimated at 8,000,000 and 10,000,000. One authority puts it at 12,000,000. If the French can make themselves at home in Tonquin and console themselves for its perpetual rain, varied by frequent storms, by its three or four months of a temperature of from 45° to 60°—which naturally appears to the parboiled denizens of Saigon as Icelandic in its coolness—we can only wish them well in their new conquest, and hope that the estimated cost of ten millions of francs will not be exceeded. All things considered, Tonquin may be a more desirable acquisition than a "scientific frontier," and it certainly will not prove more troublesome or expensive to keep in order.

It may seem paradoxical to say so, but this new addition to the foreign territories of France is almost the only circumstance of a nature ot diminish the dread of a general war which the news from Europe is so well calculated to inspire. The advent to power of a Cabinet of more pronounced radical tendencies than that of M. Waddington, which fell because M. Gambetta had withdrawn from it his powerful, though occult, support, is regarded in Berlin as an event of great significance. The *Cologne Gazette*, which is supposed to speak the mind of Prince Bismarck, published an article, obviously inspired, in which it is stated with ill-disguised displeasure that France may make what changes she pleases in the *personnel* of her government, but that Germany could not regard with equanimity any symptoms of an alliance between France and Russia. The frankness of this intimation shows the hand of the master, but it is open to the obvious objection, that by putting the French and Russian Governments on their guard, it may have for its only effect the maintenance of profound silence as to any agreement between the two Powers which may be in contemplation. The French have certainly acquired wonderful self-control from the bitter experience of the results of giving way prematurely to feelings of national jealousy and of resentment at the disquieting enterprises of their most dangerous neighbours. The Austro-German alliance apparently awakens no distrust in France. And when Prince Bismarck last week introduced a bill for the augmentation of the armies of Germany by a couple of *corps d'armée* expressly as a measure of precaution against "neighbouring countries"—*i. e.*, France and Russia—the French Press so far mastered its feelings on the occasion that, as Reuter telegraphs, the addition to the German armaments was stated to be a step to which France had no objection to offer. No one who has followed with attention the strenuous efforts which the French have been making to equal the military strength of her most formidable rival, and the sacrifices by which the gigantic task has been well nigh achieved, will believe that the equanimity with which this new addition to the forces at the command of the Berlin Cabinet is said to be regarded it quite unfeigned. On the other hand, the Russians are making no secret of the fact that they are arming as the empire never armed before except on the eve of a great war. Russian Poland, which comes down like a bastion between German and Austrian territory, is filled to overflowing with troops. The arsenals are being replenished, strategic railways are being constructed, and six hundred thousand breechloaders have been ordered of foreign manufacturers. Seeing that the Russian treasury is straitened by the heavy expenditure occasioned by the Turkish war, the ruinous outlay now incurred can have any object but one. A great foreign war would distract the mind of the country from the contemplation of the Nihilist propaganda, and give a new outlet to the dangerous excitement which is keeping the population in a ferment and threatening the safety of the throne. There is just a possibility that these costly preparations have a diplomatic rather than a warlike object. The statesmen of St. Petersburg may wish to intimidate the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna by the magnitude of the struggle with which they are menaced and so dispose them to repent of having so cavilierly broken up the "accord of the three Emperors," and decided upon facing Europe with a duel instead of a triple alliance. If this be the secret object of the Russian preparations, the unwonted publicity with which they are made is explicable. And it is in this connection that those who are unwilling as yet actually to despair of peace being preserved for a time, may see in the French resolve to effect the conquest of the large province of Tonquin an indication that the Government of the Republic has not a more momentous enterprise on its hands. If a life-and-death struggle with Germany were in contemplation, it is scarcely in accordance with the prudence which marks the political movements of the new school of French opportunists to embark in a distant and possibly difficult operation at the other side of the world, at the moment when every man and every franc would be needed to keep the Germans from Paris, and bear them back from Metz and Strasbourg to the Rhine. It would be easy to give undue weight to such slender indications as those which now make for peace rather than war, but such as they are, it is wise not to neglect them.

A preliminary meeting of influential citizens of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce rooms to form a committee to take steps for the relief of the distress prevailing in Ireland. The meeting was presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner. A provisional committee was formed, and a subcommittee appointed to draw up resolutions to be submitted to a public meeting to be held to-day at the Town Hall at 4 o'clock, when His Excellency the Governor will be present. Some of the members wished to pass a resolution binding the committee to send whatever money might be raised to the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund only. But after a protracted discussion this proposal was negatived, and it was decided to leave the committee entirely unfettered in its future action, the only restriction being that whatever funds be transmitted shall be distributed without regard to questions of party politics, creed, or locality.

Mr. Maclean's satire on Sir Richard Temple of Swift's verses on Lord Peterborough was happy enough in the main ; but we believe we are justified in saying that the line, "except some leather lost behind," is a pure calumny as regards our tough Governor, who has never lost leather even in his most arduous riding campaigns. Nor is it fair to Sir Richard Temple's staff to say that, while he gallops on alone, "the road is with his followers strown." His Excellency has shown remarkable judgment in selecting as members of his staff hardy and active young officers who are able and delighted to accompany him in all his expeditions; and we know of no instance in which any one of them has been knocked up by fatigue or has failed to keep pace with Sir Richard.

H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Sir R. Sandeman, leaves Bombay at 9 o'clock this evening *en route* for the frontier.

We are informed that Sir Frederick Haines, Commander-in-Chief, will very shortly assume command of the troops in Afghanistan.

We understand that in a few days a regiment of cavalry will be despatched from Madras to Bombay to take the place of those about to be sent to the front.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 9.

Political affairs continue very quiet. The only "extra Parliamentary utterance" of any importance this week has been a speech by Lord Derby last night, at the Hudderafield Chamber of Commerce, on the industrial condition of the country, of which, on the whole, his Lordship is disposed to take a cheerful view—but there was no reference to politics in the speech except a passing sneer at our going into "the gunpowder and glory business." Although Parliament meets within four weeks, we are still completely in the dark as to the Ministerial programme, and the absence of information on this subject tends to confirm the impression that the session will be short and uneventful. The last rumour is that all the estimates are to be laid before the House at a very early period, so that they may, if necessary, be disposed of before Easter, and the business of the session wound up, Sir Stafford Northcote, it is said, being very unwilling to present his next Budget to the present House.

Almost the only home question which has engaged attention this week is the growing distress in the west of Ireland ; and as the fund for the relief of the distress makes but slow progress in this country—recent events not having tended to promote a very good feeling between the two countries, the Government have at length resolved upon a step which has for some time been pressed upon them,—to take a sum of £250,000 from the Irish Church surplus and advance it to local bodies for the construction of public works which many afford employment to the starving poor. This will require a bill of indemnity when Parliament meets, but this will no doubt pass almost unanimously. The disposition to listen to the appeals made to private benevolence on behalf of the distressed peasantry has not been strengthened by an affray which has occurred at Carrarve in Connemara, where the police, who went to protect some bailiffs who had been directed to serve notices of ejectment on some tenants who would not or could not pay their rents, were attacked by masses of armed men several hundred strong, and had to disperse their opponents by bayonet charges and firing shots over the heads of the crowd. Similar affairs have occurred in other places, and there is said to be a more or less organized effort throughout the west of Ireland to prevent the serving of ejectment processes. In the outlying districts the people endeavour to prevent the quartering of police among them by refusing to sell provisions to them, and roads have been cut up and bridges damaged so as to obstruct the movement of the various detachments from place to place. Several persons have been wounded in some of the affrays referred to, but no fatal cases of injury have yet been reported.

While Mr. Parnell's incendiary speeches are thus bearing bitter fruit in Ireland, that gentleman has taken his own valuable person over to America, where he is endeavouring to raise funds for carrying on the anti-rent agitation on this side the Atlantic. It is true that he also professes to plead for aid to the distressed poor, but he first announced that he wanted to secure £5,000 for his Land League, and it was only when he found that the American public outside the band of Irish agitators who surround him wherever he goes, looked rather coldly on his mission, that he put forward prominently the subject of the relief of actual distress. It seems doubtful, however, whether he will be any more successful in getting money for this purpose than for the other. A recent telegram says that "a strong feeling is developing in the country against giving to Mr. Parnell's supporters funds for the relief of Irish distress, contributors preferring to give their subscriptions through other channels." A relief committee established in New York is sending its contributions to the Dublin Mansion House Committee, and the collections made at the Roman Catholic churches are going to be sent over to the heads of the Roman Catholic church in Ireland to be distributed by the priests. Brother Jonathan, indeed, seems to have taken Mr. Parnell's measure, and is showing his proverbial 'cuteness by giving the honourable gentleman the cold shoulder. There is a curious story afloat that an Irish M.P. has written a drama on the land question which will shortly be produced at "one of the principal London theatres." Seeing the strong objection always taken by the Lord Chamberlain's office to the introduction of politics on the stage, it is not easy to see how the question can be dealt with dramatically in such a manner as to afford any aid to the land agitation, which, it is to be presumed, is the object aimed at by the author,—if there is any truth at all in the story.

The Cabinet had a meeting last Saturday, but it is not known whether any resolution was come to as to the future of Afghanistan. Notwithstanding the disclaimers of various members of the Cabinet of any design upon the "independence" of that country, it is believed that any plan for its resettlement must include a firmer hold upon it than was given by the Treaty of Gandamak. In view of the Russian advance towards Merv, which little doubt is felt will be renewed in the spring, some of the Ministerial journals are advising that we should assure the independence of that State ; but the *Globe* is probably better informed when it says that the project of a march from Kandahar upon Merv is chimerical, but that Kandahar must be retained, and any advance of Russia to the southward of Merv met by a corresponding advance upon Herat. There is again some talk of inviting a Persian occupation of that city ; but as the precise attitude of the Shah as regards England and Russia appears at present to be rather uncertain, any step of that character is not likely to be taken until the situation becomes clearer. The "escape" of Abdul Rahman Khan (as the Russian papers describe it) is also felt to be likely to introduce a new element of disturbance in Afghan affairs.

A Reuter's telegram from Calcutta printed in this evening's papers, stating that the 15 persons executed at Kabul were all either concerned in the massacre, in killing wounded soldiers, or taking part in the treacherous attacks on the British, no doubt comes from an official source, and is intended as a reply to the attacks which have for some time been made upon General Roberts in the Liberal press, for—as one of them puts it—"imposing on soldiers of our empire the ignoble office of the hangman." It is likely when Parliament meets that we shall hear a good deal on this subject. Sir Charles Dilke, it is understood, intends to call attention to it, and several non-political bodies have adopted very strongly worded resolutions condemnatory of these hangings and other acts which they call "atrocities." During this present week the papers have contained reports of a sermon by the Bishop of Manchester, strongly condemning both the Afghan and the Zulu wars ; a meeting of the United Presbyterian

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, JAN. 28, 5 P. M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8 3 16d., received 11 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 45 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52¾d. per ounce, firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 78½; Four-and-a-half ditto, 85½.

MAHOMED JAN'S GENERAL ORDERS TO THE TRIBES.

RENEWAL OF ATTACK ON THE BRITISH FORCE IN FEBRUARY.

ALLAHABAD, KUTTRA, JAN. 28.

KABUL, JAN. 26.—Mahomed Jan is said to have issued general orders to the tribes, fixing February to renew the attack upon the British force here.

Seditious placards have been posted on the city walls, probably by discontented sirdars.

Several sepoys of the Ardal regiments have been seen in Kabul.

Ghulam Hyder, Governor of Turkistan, has sent six horses as a present to Mahomed Jan.

Mir Butcha, and Surwan Khan, thus showing his sympathy with their movements.

Mahomed Jan was last reported as making for Bamian, probably expecting there to meet his reinforcements from Turkistan.

Armed men are gathering at Kalungar in Logar.

We are making small arms in the magazine at Bala Hissar.

General Roberts is to pay an inspection visit to-day to Lattabund.

Ghulam Hyder, the Afghan general with Mahomed Jan, is reported to have been severely wounded when fighting at Ghazni.

KABUL, Jan. 27.—All the officers absent from Kabul on division, recruiting and remount duty, have been ordered to rejoin their regiments by the 15th March. There is the appearance of a renewed military activity in spring, but no declaration of our policy has yet been made.

General Roberts returned to Sherpur. Mahomed Jan has been reported killed.

One hundred Hindoo merchants have determined to move their family and goods to Peshawur. A declaration of our policy, whether we are going to stay here or not, is urgently needed, as Kabul by migration is loosing many of its best and most industrious citizens. The Hindoos dread another occupation by the tribes and after the late events, mistrust our capability to protect them; and as we make no sign of what is to become of the country, they disregard our preparations to hold Kabul and do not believe our putting the Bala Hissar in a defensible state.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

KABUL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 28.

KABUL, Jan. 27.—General Roberts visited Lattabund on the 26th.

Orders have been issued for every post to be provisioned for a month and to have always three weeks' supplies in hand. Wheeled artillery can now go to Jagdalak. The road will soon be made practicable throughout to Kabul.

The sappers are improving a bad bit between Setibaba and Lattabund.

Supplies are being brought in sufficient to meet any demands.

No change in position during the last few days, either at Ghazni or other places.

RAID ON A TEA GARDEN.

THE MANAGER KILLED.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 28.

From Silchar information has been received that on the night of the 27th a raid was made on the Baladhun tea garden by Nagas or Kuties. The buildings were all burnt, and the manager, Mr. P. Blyth, was killed. The District Superintendent of Police has proceeded to the place with a party of thirty police.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 28, 10-15 P. M.

With reference to the raid on the Baladhun tea garden reported to-day, there is nearly a full regiment in Cachar, and a detachment will be sent out at once to support the police in the direction of the raiders.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE COMMAND AT THE CAPE.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

Major General Clifford temporarily succeeds Sir Garnet Wolseley at the Cape.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Mayor of Dublin attended the levée yesterday of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the effect of which will probably be a reconciliation.

OBITUARY.—Major General Woods, Madras army, and Major General Boyd, Bengal Army.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Travancore, with the outward English mails of the 16th instant, left here for Bombay at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The S. S. Mirzapore for Calcutta left also at the same time.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, JAN. 27.

The Anchor Line steamer India arrived at Marseilles to-day.

SUEZ, JAN. 27.

The Hall Line steamer City of Baltimore passed the Suez Canal to-day at 9 a.m. for Bombay.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 13-16d.

The Manchester market has been firm.

32 lbs. Shirtings	6-8
8¼ lbs. do	7-6
40's Mule Twist	0-11¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	116¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¼
4½ do. do	85¾

Departures—Gallios and Amerapoora.

REUTER informs us of the death of two Major Generals—Boyd of the Bengal Army and Woods of the Madras Army. The war services of Major General Boyd are as follows:—"Served in campaign against Hill tribes in Sind under Sir Charles Napier, also with army of Punjab, 1848-49; present at passage of Chenab; actions of Chillianwalla and Goojerat (wounded), and subsequent pursuit of Sikhs and Afghans by force under General Gilbert, medals and clasps; commanded his regiment at field of Budlee-ka-Serai, 8th June, 1857, and during all operations before Delhi; storm and capture of city, 14th September, 1857 (Brevet Major)." Major General Wood of the Madras Army retired from the service on the 1st of October, 1877.

THE hope that was entertained that Mr. Justice Green would be able to prepare, if not to deliver from the Bench, his judgments in three or four important cases that were heard by him before his illness came on, is not destined to be realised. Medical advice has been against his Lordship's staying longer in Bombay at present. He has obtained a furlough to Europe for two years, and leaves Bombay by next Saturday's mail steamer for Brindisi, whence he proceeds to Italy. In reference to the cases in question, we understand, a trial *de novo* will not be necessary. Arrangements have been made, under which his Lordship's notes of the cases will be read before another judge; and after hearing the addresses of the respective counsel, the judge will proceed to give judgment.

THE S.S. Cervin, from Newport, with railway materials, entered the Prince's Dock at 11-30 a.m. on Tuesday last, and was berthed alongside the east wharf. The dock gates were re-opened, and the bridge swung at 11-30 p.m. on the same day, when four *padaos* left and four *padaos* entered the dock for transhipment cargo.

WE hear by telegram that the Government of India has allowed general officers commanding divisions to sanction the appointment of secretary to every principal medical officer of division.

THE Indian troopship Serapis, Capt. Twiss, sailed from Portsmouth on Jan. 7 for Bombay. She embarked the 30th Foot, from Dover, consisting of Lieut.-Cols. Stroud and Moorsom; Majors Campbell and Williamson; Capts. Cooke, Goodwyn, Clowes, Bannatyne, Hornby, Kemble, and Evans; Lieuts. Watson, Piercy, Muntz, Carey, and Lewis; Sub-Lieuts. Hamilton, Dorham, Bray, O'Brien, Haynes, Brown, Gallwey, and Bellings; Adj. Wright; Paymaster Morris; and Quartermaster Ryan; 7 staff sergeants, 35 sergeants, 17 drummers, 850 rank and file, and 38 families. Also drafts for the 2nd batt. 14th Foot, 66th Foot, and 78th Foot, amounting to 7 non-commissioned officers, 204 rank and file, and 9 families; and the following officers:—Capt. Hayes, 12th Lancers; Capt. Hon. H. Gough, 14th Hussars; Lieut. Col. Hopton, 88th Foot; Capt. Slaughw, 12th Foot; Lieut. Cates, 3rd Foot; Lieut. King, 14th Hussars; Lieut. Curzon, 90th Foot (from the 20th); Vet.-Surg. Knott, R.A.; Lieut. Clark, 43rd Foot; Vet.-Surg. Mason, Veterinary Department; Capt. Cooper, 13th Foot; Capt. Stoyte, 59th Foot; Lieut. Rowe, R.A.; Lieut. Baird, 14th Foot; Capt. Lawrence, 18th Foot; Capt. Rushbrooke, 15th Foot; Lieut. Forbes, 7th Foot; Lieut. Macintyre, 78th Foots Lieut. Doyne, 6th Foot; Capt. Chard, 7th Foot; Lieut. Tennant, 16th Foot; Quartermaster Horner and Lieut. Vint, 17th Foot; Surg.-Majors E. de la C. Corbett, J. Riddick, and M. Cogan, and Surgeon Rose, Army Medical Department; Capt. A. W. Bendle, Madras Staff Corps; Capt. Walker and Lieut. Elliot, Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut. Robbins, of the 33rd Foot, will join at Malta.

COLONEL the Hon. Frederick Wellesley, of the Coldstream Guards, will fill the vacancy in the 1st Battalion of that regiment caused by the retirement of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Lewis Dawnay. While employed in the diplomatic service, Col. Wellesley was on the Seconded or Supernumerary List, from which he is now transferred to the Active List, having resigned his position under the Foreign Office.

THE *Inverness Courier* understands that a communication has been received from the War Office ordering a detachment of the 55th Brigade Depot, at Fort-Gorge, to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to India early in January, for the purpose of joining the 78th Highlanders. The detachment, which will consist of between 60 and 70 men, will be under the charge of Lieutenant Macintyre, 78th Highlanders, and Lieutenant Doyne, 6th Foot.

THE following general order relating to the Indian Staff Corps has been specially issued from the War Office:—"Until further orders, officers under the rank of captain will be allowed to volunteer for admission to the Indian Staff Corps, provided that they have actually served one year with their present corps (in the case of officers of West India Regiments, two years), have less than seven years' service, and do not exceed 27 years of age. Service as sub-lieutenant will be allowed to reckon. If accepted, officers will be required to embark within two months from the date of their being so informed, unless under exceptional circumstances."

ALLUDING to the measures which are being taken to make the situation of the British force at Kabul absolutely impregnable, the *Pioneer* says:—*Sic vos non vobis*:—are we elaborating a scheme of defence, making roads, and bridges, and building towers, which shall so improve the natural advantages of Kabul, that some future ruler will be able to defy the next English General who besieges the place? We were once friends with Shere Ali, and gave him mountain guns and breech-loaders; they were aimed, this gallant gunman, at the British garrison at Sherpur. This doubt,—whether the still unnamed successors of Yakub Khan may not some day turn our present labours to our own disadvantage—makes it more than ever needful to decide at once as to the future of Kabul. General Roberts, indeed, may, on leaving Kabul, demolish most of his defences, but the works cannot be altogether destroyed, nor the experience of the lesson we are now giving to the Kabulis, in the art of self-defence.

A REPORT of the loss of the troopship Euphrates, with 1,200 troops on board, was circulated in Plymouth and Devonport on the 3rd inst., causing great consternation in the dockyards. We in Bombay know that this report was false.

THE *Indian Mirror* understands that the young Maharajah of Burdwan intends to visit England soon.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—It is true that the Judges of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes passed some stringent orders, preventing professional perjurers from frequenting that Court. The evil is rapidly, and the trade, for the it is, seems to be carried on with impunity. A gentleman on Monday last, who had no witness in his behalf, was persecuted by some of these men, who volunteered their services to swear falsely, for the small consideration of four annas.

THE following are the general remarks of the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ended the 20th January:—

Slight rain fell during the week in the eastern districts of Bengal, in Assam and the Punjab; in the North-Western Provinces, there was a slight shower in Meerut, and plentiful rain in Kumaun. Rain is in most provinces wanted for the spring crops. Agricultural prospects remain good on the whole. Public health good save in the Deccan.

THE erection of the Albert Hall at Jeypur has been commenced, the Prince of Wales having communicated to the Maharaja his approval of the design submitted to his Royal Highness by the Jeypur chief, at the former's special request. The work has been entrusted to Major Jacob, Bombay Staff Corps, who has for many years been at Jeypur on special duty, and has completed the water works and other engineering schemes with skill and taste.

POLITICIANS are divided about the Merv question. The *Telegraph* and the *Standard* advise that England should assure the independence of Merv, as though the movement were the simplest thing in life, and entailed no responsibility whatever. As the *Globe* declares "that it is not the duty of England to give a promise of protection to the Khan of Merv," it may be presumed that the Conservative party are by no means unanimous on the question.

THE single stations so prevalent in the Madras Presidency, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, are generally agreed to be the ruin of the Madras Army. There are, no doubt, still many able commandants, but it is useless to disguise the fact that there are very many unfit ones. If a force of artillery, European infantry, and two Native Infantries were brigaded together, under the eye of a smart Brigadier, and frequently exercised, such misrepresentations could not be made with impunity. The General would soon learn who was the efficient and who the inefficient officer. Whilst the Madras Army sees no service and is employed on police duties, it never will be an army, in the strict acceptation of the term,—an army fit to go anywhere, and accomplish anything. Either it is worth the while of Government to maintain it as a fighting power, or to disband it, and to employ constables in its place. But if the recruting be looked to, the old organisation resumed, the stupid Staff Corps knocked on the head, and the troops brigaded and properly commanded and employed on service, then, and not till then, will the Madras Army resume its position as second to none as a fighting-power in India. The Committee now being assembled in India would do well to go into the subject thoroughly, and if it does so, we feel convinced that it will find much room for sweeping reform; and from what we know of the martial spirit of the general body of officers on the Madras side, we have no hesitation in saying that any changes introduced with a view of increasing efficiency, and adding to the general usefulness of the Madras Native regiments, would be hailed with satisfaction. Some would doubtless feel a pinching of the shoe, but such men would seek retirement, and make room for others. They would be no loss, indeed their withdrawal would be an undoubted gain,—a gain in every way.

THE death is announced of Major Anthony Cunningham, one of the few survivors of Sale's "illustrious garrison," and of those who marched through the famed Bolan and Khyber Passes. The deceased served in the 13th Prince Albert's Light Infantry with the Army of the Indus, 1839-42, and was present at the storming of Ghazni, July, 1841; the storming of the Khoord Kabul Pass, Oct. 12; the affair of Tezeen, Oct. 22; the forcing of the Jugdulluk Pass on Oct. 29; the reduction of Fort Mamoo Khail on Nov. 6; the heroic defence of Jellala bad; the sorties on Nov. 1, Dec. 1, 1841 (when he was wounded), and March 11, March 24, and April 1, 1842; the general action and defeat before Jallalabad, on April 7, 1842, of Sirdar Mahomet Akbhar Khan Barukzye, son of Dost Mahommed, and the assassin of the British Envoy and treacherous destroyer of the Kabul force (medal and gun-shot wound); storming the heights of Jugdulluk, Sept. 8; general action of Gundamuck, Sept. 13; recapture of Kabul, Sept. 15 (medal). He proceeded to Saffud Kak, under Sir R. Sale, for the purpose of bringing in the Kabul captives (Lady Sale, &c.) This gallant officer also served throughout the Crimean war, 1854-5, and in the China war, 1857-8.

THE Cape mail brings papers containing the resolution passed at a great meeting of upwards of six thousand Boers who assembled at Doornkop on the 10th of December. They resolved unanimously that they would never submit to the British Government, they were prepared to sacrifice their lives in defence of the independence of the Transvaal, and they instructed the National Committee to take steps for reinstating the Government of the South African Republic with Mr. Paul Kruger as President. The leading Cape papers advise the restoration of independence to the Transvaal. Sir Garnet Wolseley telegraphed to Sir Bartle Frere that all was quiet at Pretoria, and no trouble anticipated; but private telegrams indicated the possibility of a collision.

IN a speech at the recent Conservative meeting at Leeds, Mr. Bourke stated that Mr. Gladstone had sent an "emissary to Russia" for the purpose of translating his pamphlet on the Bulgarian outrages into Russian "with the view of augmenting the power of the war party, in 1876. Mr. Gladstone has taken Mr. Bourke to task for this assertion, and the correspondence relative to the matter which passed has been published. Mr. Bourke, in replying to a demand for his authority for the statement, quotes from the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* and the *Agence Russe* to show that Mr. Alexander, who distributed the pamphlet in Russia, was regarded as the "envoy" of Mr. Glandstone. In his rejoinder Mr. Gladstone shows that Mr. Alexander could in no sense be regarded as his "agent," and he reminds Mr. Bourke that it is not for an Under Secretary of State to be dependent for information in regard to newspaper reports. Mr. Bourke declines to acknowledge that he is in error, but sends the correspondence to the newpapers at the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone.

A DEPUTATION of Turkish bondholders lately waited on the Marquis of Salisbury and presented a protest against the alienation by the Porte of the securities pledged to themselves. His Lordship said in reply that the principle of the Government since the days of Lord Palmerston had been to consider each case of default by a foreign Government towards its creditors on its own merits. There was certainly matter for the consideration of the Government when a foreign Government paid some creditors and did not pay others. If it was his business so to do he would endeavour the Porte to pay no one until the administration of Turkey was placed upon a good footing; and then to deal with a due respect to the relative claims and their priority of interests.

THE following is a copy of His Highness the Khedive's letter to the late Governor-General of the Soudan:—

"Cairo, Jan. 4.

"My dear Pasha,—I am glad to see you again among us, and have pleasure in once more acknowledging the loyalty with which you have always served the Government. I should have liked to retain your services, but, in view of your persistent tender of resignation, am obliged to accept it. I regret, my dear Pasha, losing your cooperation, and in parting with you must express my sincere thanks to you, assuring you that my remembrance of you and your services to the country will outlive your retirement. Accept, my dear Pasha, this new expression of my friendship.

"MEHEMET TEWFIK.

"To His Excellency Gordon Pasha, &c."

LORD DERBY, speaking at the annual general meeting of the Huddersfield Incorporated Chamber of Commerce, on the industrial condition of Great Britain, said that a despondent view was not permissible, as we were not worse off than others, and had not fallen behind in the race. At no previous industrial crisis had such little acute suffering to the poorer classes been involved. As a community we were growing richer and not poorer, notwithstanding present check and reaction, as shown by the income tax returns, savings banks deposits, and the consumption of popular articles. After deducting the cost of raw materials imported, 140 millions profit remained in English hands on the export trade. Our foreign trade was increasing, and material national decadence had not yet begun. England being marked out for commercial supremacy, had nothing to fear from American and Continental competition, though the United States is a formidable rival. He did not believe that protective tariffs would shut out our trade. In our colonies a reaction had taken place against Protection, although suspicion of dictation from England would confirm Australian and Canadian settlers in Protectionist principles. To improve our trade, men should try to put more work into each hour, and all disputes between capital and labour should be settled by arbitration. He warned his hearers against the schemes of "promoters," which would be numerous when trade revived; and suggested that associations of men might intervene to protect the public in these cases, by words of warning publicly given.

A "CHRISTIAN" paper recently accounted for the falling of the Tay Bridge by explaining that it was a judgment of the Almighty upon those who, in a land of Sabbath observances, violated the sanctity of the Lord's Day by unnecessary railway travelling. It would be refreshing to read a Pagan print on the subject.

THE BYCULLA CLUB DINNER TO MR. MACLEAN.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN was entertained at dinner on Monday evening by the Byculla Club. The following is a list of the subscribers, some of whom were unavoidably absent, and the invited guests:—Hon'ble M. Mowat, James Dickson, W. M. Tennent, L. R. W. Forrest, H. W. Jones, J. J. Sharp, F. A. Richardson, J. R. Sythell, E. Comber, C. S. Lyon, W. J. Baker, F. D. Parker, H. F. Whyte, A. Tait, James Thorburn, Dr. H. Hughes, G. Robinson, R. H. Baker, W. Gill, Dr. H. J. Blanc, H. R. Cormack, J. L. Mackay, R. D. Cairns, R. F. Sande, Dr. J. T. Gray, A. J. Macpherson, W. L. Jackson, Captain H. Morland, James Hay, J. Westall, W. Best, C. B. Lynch, Mons. O. Grondona, R. Clark, J. N. Graham, W. H. Bushby, C. Kapp, R. Baumbach, A. Morrison, C. B. Forbes, J. Macfarlane, J. G. Russell, C. A. Winter, Mr. S. Weyer, Jas. Crawford, D. Macfadyen, Dr. T. Cody, F. S. Hore, T. R. Booth, G. E. Noble, W. M. Macaulay, G. E. Ormiston, E. B. Carroll, Sir F. H. Souter, John Griffiths, John Adams, T. Ormiston, Hon'ble L. R. Ashburner, G. W. Terry, Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Hon'ble C. J. Kemball, J. Macpherson, G. A. Kitredge, C. G. W. Macpherson, S. Jackson, Lieut-Col. A. Phelps, W. R. Pratt, J. Nash, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Frederick Wellesley, Dr. J. Pinkerton, Dr. H. W. Gostling, Dr. W. G. Hunter, W. Gaddum, W. E. Hart, Major C. Mant, A. E. Walker, F. Mathew, Hon'ble R. H. Pinhey, M. Campbell, G. H. F. Dlemp, H. C. Thompson, A. D. Saunders, H. Watson, Dr. J. B. Lyon, Dr. J. Hojel, E. W. Campbell, E. W. Forde, H. I. P. Thomson, Hon'ble E. W. Ravensworth, Major Genl. Sir H. Daly. Guests.—H. E. the Governor in Staff, the Right Rev. E. Meurin, Rev. D. Macpherson, Q. Goodrich, Col. Gurney, Col. Hon. and Capt. Molyneux, E. D. Sassoon, Martin Wood, J. Marshall, Dr. Blaney, Capt. Stokes and several others.

After dinner, the President proposed "The Queen-Empress and the Royal Family," coupling with the toast the name of Sir Robert Sandeman, as representing the Army, and Capt. Molyneux, of H. M. Rifle Brigade, on behalf of the navy.

Sir Robert Sandeman, in reply, said.—Mr. President, your Excellency, and Gentlemen, I feel that I have been exceedingly honoured in having my name coupled with the toast that has been drunk, and I am sure that Mr. Maclean's excellent qualities as a gentleman and a host prompt me to rise. I must say that Mr. Maclean's character is unique in this Presidency to take up the Government, great expectations were roused in consequence of the high character he brought from the distinguished offices which he had so well held in the Central Provinces, at Hyderabad, in the Supreme Council, and elsewhere. [Applause]. Gentlemen, have those expectations been fulfilled or not? [Cheers]. I think there is no one in this room but will say they have been fulfilled, and more than fulfilled. [Hear, hear]. Indefatigable in the saddle and out of it, seeing everything for himself, going over the whole of the Presidency and occasionally passing beyond its borders, Sir Richard Temple has been what we have not had for some time—really a Governor, and has governed people here and not allowed himself to be governed by his subordinates or his colleagues. [Applause]. Gentlemen, whether we look upon His Excellency as the Governor who he is delivering one of his carefully prepared orations at the University, or whether we look upon him when he is sketching and afterwards superintending the preparation of the stop scene [laughter] at that great institution the Gaiety Theatre in Bombay, there is none of us who will not say and say willingly *Nihil tetigit quod non ornavit*. His Excellency is a constant friend and patron of both these, a constant friend of the gymkhanas, both male and female (laughter), a most indefatigable entertainer of the Volunteers (hear, hear), and last, not least, a strenuous advocate in favour of the retention in Bombay of our Saturday half holiday. (Cheers). Sir Richard Temple, I feel sure, for these reasons and for numerous others which I will not stop to repeat to you, has well entitled himself to our most hearty applause this evening. (Hear, hear). If rumour be true he shall unfortunately not have His Excellency for very many months longer, but we know that he will never lose sight, a gentlemen of his activity can never lose sight of or cease to feel a deep interest in everything connected with India. [Applause] Gentlemen, considering the last occasions on which we shall have our table graced with his company, I ask you to drink with more than the usual warmth, long life and prosperity to His Excellency Sir Richard Temple. [Cheers].

H. E. Sir Richard Temple, whose rising was received with loud cheers, said in reply—Mr. Chairman and my friends of Bombay, Though I am extremely obliged to the President for the way in which, too kind by half, he has proposed my health, I cannot but feel that it is cruel kindness of him to remind me of the inevitable day which is not far distant when we shall have to bid each other farewell; but I may hope from the reiterated and repeated applause with which the toast has been received, that I am not going to be so much a friend Mr. Maclean as to receive my name this evening that I have won, or am about to win, what is the most precious reward to every true Englishman—namely, the approbation of his fellow-countrymen with whom he has lived and worked. (Cheers). But, gentlemen, I hope you will not think me unmindful or insensible of your kindness and cordiality if I turn for a moment from my poor self and direct your thoughts towards a more interesting person at this moment than myself or any one present. I am not going to anticipate the biographical eulogium which is about to be pronounced by your learned and eloquent chairman, still less am I going to anticipate the reply which will be made when the editorial Jupiter himself, that true superior personage in the burlesque of Islington [laughter and applause], descending from the cloud land, shall stand before the footlights and shall flash his fulminations in our sight and launch his thunderbolts in our very ears—without anticipating all that is to come, I may be permitted to say, gentlemen, that I have always thought there was something adamantine in the character of Mr. Maclean. (Applause.) He has always reminded me of those lines of Milton, which although the poet ascribed them to those mysterious beings who dwell in another region, nevertheless seem to me to be very human indeed—namely,

"The unsophisticated will,
The courage never to submit or yield."

[Applause.] I think these are grand points in a man's character, and they are exemplified by Mr. Maclean. But, gentlemen, may I turn for a moment to the other aspect of Mr. Maclean's character. You will remember Sir Walter Scott's song of the retired huntsman who, after lamenting that his hawk and his steed and his bloodhound are wearied in idleness, goes on to sing thus—

"Ah I wish I were as I have been,
No more I'd see a whining boon
To sun myself in Ellen's eyes."

Now, gentlemen, you will ask who in this case is Ellen. First of all, your thoughts will turn to the estimable partner of Mr. Maclean's existence whose solicitude and devotion he has so gracefully acknowledged upon a recent occasion. (Applause). But, gentlemen, there is another Ellen in this case, and she is personated by the gentle public of Bombay, in the sunshine of whose favour Mr. Maclean has been basking for so many years. (Applause.) From the metaphor of the retired huntsman you may follow him to his pleasant villa at Chiswick. Then, gentlemen, picture to yourselves the tableau. There he sits, the horn hangs silent on the wall—that horn with his clarion sound he so often summoned the citizens of Bombay with high emprise to vindicate the national interest and honour, "Martemque accendere cantu." (Cheers.) There the quiver lies idle by his side, full of the arrows of wit and humour with which to shoot the follies of Bombay as they flew, (laughter,) and there is that tomahawk with which he has struck down so many eminent offenders in Bombay, now suspended peacefully from the ceiling. (Laughter.) Many gentlemen, the other day I was horrified by reading in one of Reuter's telegrams that near Buda Pesth a Hungarian nobleman had almost killed an editor. Now, gentlemen, what could that editor have been writing to have so provoked the nobleman? (Laughter.) Why, about those things better in Bombay. (Laughter.) Why, bless my soul, if Mr. Maclean was to be challenged to mortal combat every time that he attacks the Governor (laughter), or the Council, or the judges of the High Court, or the representatives of the banking interest, or the President of the Chamber of Commerce, or the Commissioners of the Port Trust—he would require a multiplicity of lives, he must even have the nine lives which the ancient Egyptians and biologists have ascribed to some members of the animal kingdom. (Laughter.) But, gentlemen, you manage these things better in Bombay; you don't challenge him to mortal combat; on the contrary, you invite him to a splendid banquet like this. [Hear, hear.] And the result of which is outshone by the friendly, cordial, the beaming faces that surround this hospitable board. And so, gentlemen, you pay due honour to Mr. Maclean, the patriotic journalist, the fearless journalist, the wary litterateur, the public-spirited citizen, the uncompromising opponent and yet the steady and the constant friend. [Loud cheers.]

The President—Your Excellency and Gentlemen, I rise to propose the toast of the evening, Mr. Maclean. [Applause.] I am sorry to say His Excellency the Governor has taken a good deal of the wind out of my sails, and I shall therefore be much shorter than I intended to be. I am quite unable for want of information to tell you whether anything remarkable happened when Mr. Maclean was ushered into the world. I am also in a state of complete darkness as to the early period of his existence, but we have his own high authority, which many of you heard from his own lips a few months ago, when he was at a very early age taken from Scotland and sent to England, and made to wear shoes and stockings, and that he was sent to school where, according to his own account, he was treated barbarously. [Laughter.] But at all events he landed in Bombay well fitted for the position which he was sent out here to fill. [Hear, hear.] It is mainly, if not entirely, by his connection with the *Bombay Gazette* that he has endeared himself to so many friends in this the most enlightened city, I was about to say, in the East. The task of the European journalist in India appears to me to be somewhat difficult. I do not speak as one who has been behind the scenes. But, gentlemen, a journalist in this country has a difficult task to pick up his information correctly. He is supplied to him by Government; he is immediately taunted by his jealous rivals with having sold himself to advocate measures of the Government. On the other hand, if he is unable to give what may be vulgarly called "the tip," they put it down to his not having the same material for his articles that he otherwise would have had. Well, gentlemen, although the task of a European editor of a newspaper in this country, is a difficult one, it is certainly much better than it was in the early part of this century. Many present will recollect that in the second decade of this century, Mr. Buckingham, the editor of the *Calcutta Review*, for the heinous offences of venturing in a paragraph to criticise in a ludicrous manner and to throw ridicule upon the appointment of no less an individual than a member of the Scotch church to the distinguished position of clerk to the committee of revenue and trade, was, by the Bengal regime, marched off to the quayside by the myrmidons of Sir Frank Soater of that period, and deported to England. Now, gentlemen, fancy the Government of India, or the Government of Bombay deporting Mr. Maclean. [Laughter.] The human intellect is incapable of doing many things, I believe, at the present moment and in this room, quite unable to conceive an idea of such a thing as Mr. Maclean being deported from Bombay for exercising his profession. [Laughter.] Well, gentlemen, we have all need to, and all regret very much that Mr. Maclean has thought it to his interest to leave it and to resign his position. What we like about the *Gazette* is its fearless criticism of governors, members of Government, and other influential bodies, judges of the High Court—including myself, for I stood a pretty good turn of it [cheers]. A man is worth nothing, either in this country or colonies unless his skin is tolerably thick, and unless he is able to bear with candour and with good humour the reclaims that may be passed upon him. [Hear, hear]. Now though criticisms well conducted, and have a certain amount of truth in them, I believe we are all the better for them. [Hear, hear]. We trust that Mr. Maclean's services will not be entirely lost to India in the future, but that whether in his own former journal or in the English newspapers, we may have those well considered articles, written with a thorough knowledge of India and the English character in the East, which have so remarkably distinguished the *Gazette*. [Applause] Gentlemen, I had also intended to have alluded to Mr. Maclean's partner in life. Though the rules of this hotel prevent her being present in this room, I have no doubt that my friend Mr. Maclean will convey to her the sentiments which have been expressed by His Excellency the Governor. (Applause), Long may Mr. Maclean be spared to India and to England (hear, hear), and I trust that you will all join with me in drinking with one the honours his health, and long life and prosperity to him—and may he never entirely forget the kind welcome that has been offered to him by the Byculla Club on this occasion. (Applause.)

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, the company singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Mr. Maclean in reply said—Mr. President, your Excellency and gentlemen, I feel that I cannot sufficiently thank you all for having invited me to dine with you here this evening and given me this magnificent welcome. I remember Sir Bartle Frere saying when he was going home with a whole shipload of addresses that the mark of respect which he valued most on the eve of departure from Bombay was the public dinner given him by the gentlemen of Bombay at the Byculla Club. How much more, then, must such an honour, which hitherto has been reserved for men not only of high character but of considerable personal merit, be valued by me, a simple non-official. [Hear, hear.] I feel, notwithstanding the too flattering terms in which his Excellency the Governor has spoken of me and the urbanity with which your President has as usual set forth my claims to such a distinction, that I owe this compliment in a great measure to the partiality of private friendship. [Hear, hear.] It is a very rare thing for a man to have been connected closely for nearly twenty years with one place in India, and as my business during that time has brought me into close and intimate relations with all manner of people, I have naturally gathered around me a large circle of friends with whom I have enjoyed that genial social intercourse which is the principal charm of Anglo-Indian life. [Applause.] My friends have, I am afraid, grown accustomed to regard me as being as much an institution of Bombay as the Byculla Club or the Apollo Bunder [laughter], and they see my departure with something of the same regret with which the Egyptians noted the carrying away of Cleopatra's needle to New York. [Laughter.] Gentlemen, I can only say to all of you who are here to-night—and I see many around the table who differ greatly from me in political opinions, but who, I am happy, nevertheless, to count as my friends—I would say to all that I offer you my heartfelt thanks for this great honour, and with regard to my wife, of whom both the Governor and the President have spoken in such kindly and graceful terms, I can only say for the encouragement of all bachelors that the greatest blessing a man can have in this country is the companionship of a wife who likes India and is content to stay with her husband wherever his work may be. [Applause.] But I feel myself justified also in touching upon this banquet as given to me in my public character as a journalist, and as a compliment paid through me to the profession of journalism in India; and I am necessarily reminded by it of the fact that now a great many years ago a gentleman who had held a high position in this city, and who had written a great deal for the Press, went home to England to take up an appointment there, and he gave a lecture to the citizens of Edinburgh, in which he summed up his opinion of the Indian Press by saying that "on the whole it was not much respected and was not very respectable." Well, gentlemen, the whirligig of time has in this case brought its revenge. Whether or not the reproach was justified in those days, I think it was a hardly graceful act in the gentleman to use it, for nobody likes to see a man, however eminent he may be, kick down the ladder by which he himself has risen to fame and fortune. [Hear, hear.] If the reproach was justified in those days I think I may say it is wiped out now [Hear, hear]. Looking round this table I see not only merchants and bankers and men of business of different classes, engineers, doctors, and lawyers, all the men whose interests I have principally represented, and who are naturally here this evening; but I also see representatives of the army, the navy, the clergy, and a goodly number even of members of that Civil Service which I am supposed to have principally attacked during my career, but in which, nevertheless, I have always had the happiness to find many warm friends and some of my best contributors. [Hear, hear.] Amongst a few letters which I have received today from different parts of the country from gentlemen who would have liked to be here, letters written some of them in the most affectionate style which I shall long preserve amongst the pleasantest memorials of my Indian career, are two or three from gentlemen high up in the Civil Service. I may state that one member of the Service, Mr. Ravenscroft, wrote to me to say that how much he regretted being unable to be present to-night, as he had intended and would have wished. Mr. Ravenscroft is probably my oldest acquaintance in India, as I started with him on my first sea voyage out, and though we have had very many differences of opinion on public questions, I have always found him a staunch and loyal friend, and I know it was he who recommended Sir Philip Wodehouse to offer me the chairmanship of the Town Council, which is the position which I have represented here. When I first came out, in the year, following the Mutiny, I found Mr. Robert Knight advocating, with all the moral earnestness of his character, the theory that the existing Government was perhaps the wisest, most righteous, and most benevolent that ever existed upon earth, and that the system of taxation in this country was so remarkably light that it would be possible at any time to double, treble, or quadruple the taxation on the Deccan ryots, because they were such a happy, thrifty peasantry that had ever served any Government. I believe he has had occasion to change those opinions since. Well, I found the field so far occupied that the general opinion in the journalism of Bombay seemed to be that the Government of this country should be a patriarchal despotism looking only to the natives for support. Well, in this extremity I found the neglected force of non-officialism, and took that up and endeavored to make something of it. [Hear, hear.] Now, gentlemen, I find some of the native newspapers that in doing this I have opposed the interests of the natives of this country. Such a statement is only made, I am happy to say, in one or two of the obscurer of the papers, and those are newspapers which steadfastly to wear shoes and stockings, and that he was sent to school where, according to his own account, he was treated barbarously. [Laughter.] But at all events he landed in Bombay well fitted for the position which he was sent out here to fill. [Hear, hear.] It is mainly, if not entirely, by his connection with the *Bombay Gazette* that he has endeared himself to so many friends in this the most enlightened city, I was about to say, in the East. The task of the European journalist in India appears to me to be somewhat difficult. I do not speak as one who has been behind the scenes. But, gentlemen, a journalist in this country has a difficult task to pick up his information correctly. He has it supplied to him by Government; he is immediately taunted by his jealous rivals with having sold himself to advocate measures of the Government. On the other hand, if he is unable to give what may be vulgarly called "the tip," they put it down to his not having the same material for his articles that he otherwise would have had. Well, gentlemen, although the task of a European editor of a newspaper in this country, is a difficult one, it is certainly much better than it was in the early part of this century. 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5 feet above the river bed, and have ascending gradients of about 1 in 20. Near Dozan a particularly tortuous rocky gorge is met with; it is about 2 miles long, is extremely narrow, and has vertical cliffs from 200 feet to 300 feet high on either side. The route is subject to occasional floods, which are variously estimated at from 10 feet to 25 feet above the ordinary channel. From the summit of the pass the descent is sharp for 200 or 300 feet; then the Dozat plain is reached, and the route is open and easy to Quetta. The total fall in a length of 24 miles from Darwaza Bungalow to Quetta is 300 feet exactly as certainly trigonometrically.

7. My opinion is not asked for as to whether a railway can be brought up the Bolan Pass by General Phayre's road, or by any alternative route along the Pass, but I may perhaps be permitted to interpret the spirit of the instructions given to mean that, under the circumstances, my opinion is required.

8. From Dadur to Kundilani a line can be made on a raised embankment without excessive labour and above ordinary high floods with easy gradients and moderate curves. At, and for four miles beyond, Kundilani a survey can alone show whether curves suitable for a broad gauge line are obtainable. The line there would have easy gradients, but would be subject to floods of about 25 feet in depths. A line with curves of a minimum radius of 70 feet is, I believe, obtainable. It may be possible to avoid the Bolan gorge near Kundilani altogether by taking the line up the Kundilani or Poostul ravine, and then turning up through the "Gokcort valley. An examination of this bit of country will occupy very little time. If the Kundilani gorge can be turned, which is uncertain, I apprehend little difficulty in bringing a railway of either gauge to Much with a maximum gradient of 1 in 40. The line would leave the present track, avoid the descent to New Bibiani, and keeping to the east of the Kirta Valley would gradually ascend the sloping ground to the left bank of the Bolan River at Much. At Much I think I may say that a broad gauge line would have to terminate. From that point there seems to me to be no alternative between an enormously expensive permanent line and a purely temporary one with gradients of 1 in 20 and curves of 70 feet radius: this line would be subject to heavy floods, but they are of short duration, and their effects, though damaging and certainly risky, would not be utterly destructive. I am given to understand that floods do not occur here without ample warning, and that if proper arrangements are made for giving proper telegraphic notice of impending rainfall, the risk of a disaster is small.

9. If it be determined to construct a metre gauge railway I would recommend that the construction work should be as slight as possible: for instance, at Much, where it is necessary to cross the river twice, I would accept the maximum gradients and provide short sidings at the top of each ascent, so that trains could be divided and taken up wagon by wagon if necessary.

10. The Hirnai plain should be taken advantage of, but after that I see no object in leaving the bed of the Bolan; the chance of occasional floods must be faced, and if the bed has constantly to be crossed, it may as well be adopted as the line. I do not mean that the bed of the river would be constantly kept to throughout, but that it would be kept to when its line was advantageous; assuming that no improvement on the Kundilani gorge can be found, a temporary line of railway up the Bolan Pass would present the following features:—

	Miles.	Gradients.	Curves.	Floods.
Dadur to Kundilani.....	10	Easy.	Easy.	Above.
Kundilani to Kirta Plain.	8	Easy.	70 feet.	Below.
Kirta Plain to Much	30	1 in 40	Easy.	Above.
Much to summit of Pass..	22	1 in 20	70 feet.	Below.
Summit to Quetta.....	30	Easy.	Easy.	Above.
	100			

11. Thus out of a total length of 100 miles [longer than the present road in order to ease the ascent], 65 miles may be said to be comparatively easy and to be free from extreme floods, and 25 miles with the maximum gradient and minimum curves are subject to complete inundation when great floods take place.

12. Regarding the floods I regret to say I can obtain no reliable information; we know that in 1839 a great flood took place in the Pass, and that a detachment of cavalry only escaped by riding at full speed to a place of safety, while all the followers were lost. Sirdar Alludina, who lives near the summit of the Pass, declares that no such heavy flood has since taken place. It must be allowed that floods of extraordinary might and violence do occur from time to time, and that although no warning, save the sound of the approaching water, is given to travellers down the Pass, the gathering of clouds and rainfall in the high hills give time for information being given by observers on the summit to those stationed down below.

13. In the case of a temporary road or line of railway which it is allowed cannot be raised above flood level, I do not think that it matters much whether the floods are 10 or 20 feet above the road.

14. My observations in this Pass have been made simply during a march up to Quetta, as time did not admit of my halting or examining alternative routes: I went, however, with Lieutenant-Colonel Bourbel, R.E., who has had other opportunities of inspecting the route, and I am authorised to state that he agrees with me in all that I have written about it with the following exceptions:—Lieutenant-Colonel de Bourbel is not hopeful about the possibility of taking a broad gauge line nearly up to Much, and he does not think that any precautions in the way of signalling the fact of rain falling in the upper hills would save a disaster in the lower gorges.

J. G. LINDSAY, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief, Sukkur-Quetta State Railway.

POSSIBLE TIME WITHIN WHICH A RAILWAY COULD BE OPENED FOR MILITARY TRANSPORT AND FOR TRAFFIC FROM THE PLAINS OF CUTCHI TO THE PLATEAU OF PISHIN.

Minute by the Governor of Bombay, dated 10th Dec. 1879.

Having had the advantage of conferring with the Director-General of Railways [Major-General Trevor, R.E.] on the subject of my Minute of last month (November), recommending, in concurrence with Sir Robert Sandeman and Colonel Lindsay, the Sibi route for the new railway from the plains of Cutchi to the plateau of Pishin, I deem it desirable to state approximately, in continuation, the probable time within which this railway could be opened for at least the transport of troops and materials of war, in view of military and political exigencies now existing. As this statement must depend on the topographical details given in my former minute, I must beg that it may be read in connection with that minute.

2. In the first place the broad gauge surface line has advanced 67 miles from its starting point at Rukh near Sukkur, besides which length there have been 10 miles of sidings laid down—including formation of roadway and laying down of rails—and is now in the heart of the Cutchi Desert. It is about 55 miles from Mithri opposite the mouth of the Bolan, and about 69 miles from Sibi. At first, and for some time in the Indus Valley, its progress was at the rate of one mile a day. But now the rate of one mile and a half a day has been established. It was hoped that by the present time a rate of two miles daily would be established; this has not been found practicable owing to the great difficulty of watering arrangements for so large an establishment (3,500 men and 1,500 animals) in the midst of the desert, many miles away from any natural water supply. It is intended, however, to make some further arrangements calculated to accelerate the progress to two miles daily. If all goes well, the rails may reach the point opposite Mithri by the second week in January, and Sibi by the 20th of that month—say by the 25th, in order to allow a margin of a few days for contingencies. Thus the end of the broad gauge railway would be reached; as Sibi is opposite the mouth of the Nari gorge, where the hill country begins, and where, we understand, the narrow [metre] gauge is to begin also.

3. I learn from General Trevor that we may hope to see the narrow gauge materials begin to arrive from England by sea at Kurrachee early in January, and to continue arriving there during January and February. If this hope be realised, then the first 30 miles of the metre gauge rails would reach Sibi by the new railway on the 25th January. Then the rails might be carried on through the Nari gorge in advance by carts, it being important that Shek-carting arrangements should commence on or about that date for reasons which I must pause to explain—again taking that remembrance may be had of the topography set forth in my former minute.

4. It will be remembered, then, that near the village of Dargai, at the foot of the Chapar Hill, and on the base of the Adina Range, the railway line leaves the lower valleys of the Nari River system and enters on the upper plateau leading to Pishin—the distance, Sibi to Dargai by the proposed line, being about 85 or 90 miles—the exact distance being subject always to detailed survey. Intermediately the principal place is Hurnai. Below Hurnai one of the affluents of the Nari breaks through a wall of rock, by an opening or natural gateway of some interest and beauty, which we call Spin Tangi [the local name being Tangi [or narrow opening] and Spin being a village near at hand. This Spin Tangi is the place which the Engineers have [very properly as I think] chosen for the passage of the railway. Indeed no Engineer can fail to be struck by the remarkable facilities [the nature of the surrounding country being considered] which the opening affords for this purpose. It constitutes also a sort of natural division in this part of the line [Sibi to Dargai], because the climate below Spin Tangi is very severe from heat in the spring and summer; while above Spin Tangi it becomes comparatively moderate; and because below Spin Tangi the spill and overflow of the Nari and its affluents are troublesome occasionally for short periods towards the end of summer; while there is no appreciable trouble of this sort above Spin Tangi. Below Spin Tangi, although no serious obstacle exists, much work will be required for the permanent line, while a temporary line could be constructed rapidly; above Spin Tangi the country to Dargai is comparatively easy and admits of a permanent line being taken in hand at once.

5. The first step will, of course, be to survey fully the line from Sibi to Spin Tangi; indeed, this is being done already by a strongly organised staff, and the plans and sections will be ready by an early date. But, though the surveys will be done, we cannot promise that much will be done for actual construction on this piece during this working season, that is, during the first half of 1880; because on this piece the work will be heavy while the best sets in with severity during spring and lasts throughout summer. Something towards construction may be done, but nothing very considerable.

6. Under the circumstances, as regards both the season of the year and the character of the country, and with a view to political and military exigencies, I propose, after carefully consulting the Engineer-in-Chief, Colonel Lindsay, to begin on or about 25th January, say by the end of January, to send on the metre gauge materials [rails, sleepers, and fastenings] by carts from Sibi to Spin Tangi. The road is not as yet passable for carts, but will be made so by the 25th January by means of the Sappers [of whom we have arranged to employ four companies] and some local labour. Supplies are procurable in the neighbourhood, and water is at all points procurable, while it is at most points abundantly excellent. Upon a precise calculation of the carrying powers of the carts and bullocks, which we either possess or can obtain, I find that 45 miles length of metre gauge materials can be thus sent from Sibi to Spin Tangi in three months, that is during February, March, and April next [1880], it being important to complete the carting work before the very hot weather sets in at Sibi; for this work fifteen hundred carts would be required. Of this number a portion would be available from the present transport cart service between Sind and Pishin—which service will be to some extent relieved by the opening of the railway to the point opposite Mithri—the remaining carts required would be easily collected, and the bullocks would be attracted to the organized Military Transport Department which we already have. Thus by the beginning of the hot season of 1880 the railway materials for the place between Spin Tangi and Dargai, would be stored at Spin Tangi.

7. Meanwhile the Engineers would have surveyed and aligned the permanent railway line just above Spin Tangi onwards to Hurnai, and beyond that again as far as might be practicable towards Dargai. Then it is hoped that the formation of the roadway, which is not difficult in that quarter, and the laying down of the rails, which it will be remembered are to have been stored at Spin Tangi, may go on during the summer, the climate thereabouts being comparatively moderate, or less severe, the Sapper force being available and some local labour being obtainable—supplies being procurable in sufficient quantities and the water being both excellent and abundant. If all goes well, the line will be made and the rails laid down from Spin Tangi to Dargai during next summer (1880) for the most part permanently and for the remainder temporarily, that is, with temporary diversions near unfinished bridges and the like, or, say, by September of next year.

8. Meanwhile, again, that is, during the cold season at the beginning of 1880, say, during the months of January, February, and March, the Engineers will have surveyed and planned the line between Sibi and Spin Tangi, completing that operation before the setting in of the hot season, so that this piece may be ready for actual works when the weather begins to moderate in October. During the working season of 1880-81, that is, by April, 1881, this piece would be opened for traffic, partly by permanent line and partly by temporary line. Thus the engines would begin to work from Sibi to Dargai by April 1881.

9. Meanwhile, again, another important work would, according to my proposals, have been going on, which I must pause to explain. The regular brigade [consisting of Bombay troops] might be moved from their present position in the Bolan Pass, where they have done so excellently well in military road-making, under the able and experienced guidance of General Phayre, to the south-eastern end of the Pishin plateau, where the railway is to go, that is, to Gwal, which was indicated in my former minute as one of the obligatory points to which the railway is to be directed. These experienced troops would then be occupied in preparing the roadway for the rails, according to any alignment which the Engineers might give, from Gwal downwards to the Chapar Hill immediately over Dargai above mentioned, a distance of about 30 miles, together with an ordinary cart-road alongside the railway line for the service of the railway works. All this would not be a difficult task for a brigade which made a military road up the Bolan Pass in three months. The climate of Gwal is quite temperate in the summer and very moderate between Gwal and Chapar; very suitable for the head quarters of a brigade, water being excellent and supplies available; so that men could work there during the summer season. If, then, the railway staff shall have been strong enough to survey and align the roadway for the rails from Gwal to Chapar during 1880, and if General Phayre and his brigade shall have been stationed there to make it, then, on the opening of the line from Sibi to Dargai early in 1881, the laying of the rails onwards from Dargai by Chapar to Gwal might immediately proceed, and might be completed to Gwal by May of that year.

10. It is of course to be remembered that at the base of the Chapar Hill there is the difficult passage of the railway through the Chapar Rift, described in my former minute, or the alternative of winding round the side of the Adina Mountain. The permanent construction of the line hereabouts will take some time, but a temporary line could be soon made to connect Gwal with Dargai with the work above Chapar. At this point, as well as at the Spin Tangi point, the assistance of the Sappers already alluded to will be most valuable.

11. By this combination of resources, and by this utilisation of all opportunities afforded by time and circumstance, the railway engine would arrive at Gwal in Pishin by May 1881 by a line permanently aligned though constructed permanently in part only, the remainder being a temporary construction indeed, but a fair way of being rendered permanent within the ensuing twelve months. The railway would reach Dargai at the base of the Pishin plateau within 30 or 35 miles by a somewhat earlier date, that is, January 1881. In other words, by January or February 1881 the rails would reach Dargai, within 35 miles of the eastern end of Pishin plateau, with a military transport road (as above described) up to the plateau; and by May of that year would be at Gwal in Pishin. In either case the political and military advantages would be great, and would have been attained with some degree of rapidity.

12. If the railway having thus reached the border of Pishin were to stop there for a time, it would be easily easy to establish a base at Dargai or Gwal, preferably Gwal, by the cart-road already mentioned, whence the military transport train of carts, camels, mules, &c., could work onwards to Kandahar or any intermediate places. Such a transport train line would pass within an easy distance, too, of Quetta.

13. But having got the line to Gwal in Pishin we ought certainly to carry it one step further, namely, along the easy bank of the Kakar Lora River (as explained in my former minute) to Kachlak near Quetta, a distance of about 30 miles; Kachlak is within a short distance of Quetta, only one day's march, by a line easily admitting of a short branch railway being made to Quetta if desired hereafter. Again, Kachlak is on the high road either to Gulistan Karis at the foot of the Gwais Pass, or to Kila Abdoolah at the foot of the Khojuk Pass, which are of course the two main Passes over the Khwaja Amran range of hills on the way to Kandahar. The piece of railway from Gwal to Kachlak could be opened in about two months after the opening of the line to Gwal.

14. It is to be borne in mind that the line thus proposed to be opened to the Pishin plateau by the middle of 1881 would be constructed beyond the reach of floods, or spills, for the greater part of its length, that is, from Spin Tangi to Gwal, about 70 miles. But for the remainder from Sibi to Spin Tangi, 40 miles, also for the short piece at the base of the Chapar Hill, say, a very few miles, it would be in some places within the reach of floods and spills, and would be liable to interruption for a day or two occasionally towards the end of summer. But, as already explained, the railway being on a line suited for permanent construction, these periodical interruptions would be apprehended only so long as the permanent work might remain incomplete, that is, for a year or two.

15. I am authorized to say that Colonel Lindsay entirely concurs, in this minute, subject always to detailed surveys.

16. I offer this general programme of operations [in view of military and political exigencies] which will be carried out if all goes well: and if the materials arrive from England in due time. I duly remember that delays or disappointments may supervene. Still the Government may rely on every effort being put forth, by myself and by all concerned, to perform what is required.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Telegram, dated 18th December, 1879.
From Calcutta to Bombay.
From Works to Governor.

It has been decided, after consideration of your Excellency's minutes, to adopt the route by Sibi, Hurnai, and Gwal, for the railway to Kandahar. Steps can be taken to proceed with the works in accordance with your Excellency's proposals, dated the 10th instant.

Orders in regard to the disposition of the troops required for the protection of the people engaged on the works will be issued from the Military Department.

Telegram, dated 15th January, 1880.
From Malakar Point to Calcutta.
From Governor to General Fraser.

Construction of railway to Sibi was as follows:—
133¼ miles in 101 days.

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IT ought to be kept in every bedroom, in readiness for any sudden call, and command success. Agents for imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that employed in an original channel could not fail to secure reputation and profit.—*Adam.* CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations Sold by all chemists. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. "Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S patent.

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Launchee, the new Indian game	2	0
The Goblet of Magicstro	2	8
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Conjuring Tricks, per box	3	0
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CASH PRICES.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1880.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 9TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Khiva, Commander G. Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 9th January. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr R Wylie
Misses F and E Fox
Miss M Atkey
Mrs Le Marche
Mr F Ashurst
Mr L F Beddy
Mr Horrocks
Mr Goffard
Mr and Mrs W Jackson.

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs Seaward
Mr H J Twigg
Mrs, Mr, and Miss Daniell.

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt Ramsden
Mr Morris
Mr H P Mulock
Mrs Lillie.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr and Mrs Buckle
Mr Riso
Mr Autchberger
Mr Hajee Mahomed Sand and Friend
Mr Todhunter.

FROM ADEN.

Mr John Jones
Mr J S Krocksteds
Mr W de Paiva drey.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM JANUARY 2 TO 9 INCLUSIVE.)

THE affair of Dr. Koeller, the English missionary at Constantinople, is now regarded as satisfactorily arranged, and our Ambassador's official relations with the Porte have been fully resumed.

There have been further rumours of a concentration of Russian troops on the frontiers of Germany and Austria.

The German Government has evinced some anxiety as to the possibility of an alliance between Russia and France, but is now apparently satisfied.

Although Count St. Vallier has been preparing to leave Berlin, it is thought that he may still retain his position there as French Ambassador.

The latest accounts from Cannes as to the health of the Empress of Russia are very unfavourable.

It is announced that Russia is preparing to make a campaign in the spring against Merv under General Kaufmann, and that the Khan of Khiva and the Amir of Bokhara will take part in the expedition.

Messrs. Pretorious and Bok, the chairman and the secretary of the committee which conducted the late mass meeting of the Transvaal Boers, have been arrested on charges of high treason.

Viscount Cranbrook arrived at Osborne on Jan. 5, and had an audience of the Queen.

A Cabinet Council was held on Jan. 3 at which all the Ministers were present.

Last night, Jan. 8, Lord Derby delivered, before the Chamber of Commerce at Huddersfield, an interesting address on the present condition and future prospects of British trade.

The Crocodile, steam transport, left Portsmouth for Bombay on Friday with the 2nd Battalion 5th Regiment, and drafts for other regiments, making together a total of 1,059 men.

Subscriptions continue to flow in to the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund for the relief of distress in Ireland, and the amount already contributed reaches about £14,000.

The Government have resolved to grant loans for drainage works in the distressed districts of Ireland.

At Carraroe, in the county of Galway, a body of constabulary, engaged in protecting two processservers, were violently attacked by a mob.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the disaster at Tay Bridge was opened at Dundee Jan. 3, and was adjourned till Jan. 6.

To ascertain the precise cause of the calamity, a more careful examination of the sunken girders than has yet been practicable seems essential.

Out of the seventy-four persons who are known to have perished, the bodies of only eighteen have yet been recovered.

Five passengers and six seamen were saved from the ship-wrecked steamer Borussia by a passing Aberdeen vessel, and have been landed at Baltimore, United States.

Consols 97⅝ to ¾ for money and account.

OBITUARY.—Surg. G. C. Rankin, Ben. Ret.; Surg. J. Taylor, Ben. Ret.; H. S. Otter, Mad. C. S.; Capt. R. W. Duff, Mad. Ret.; Lieut.-Gen. W. F. Marriott, Bo. S. C.; Capt. J. Sawyer, late I.N.; Lord George Augustus Beauclerk; Lieut.-Col. G. E. Watson, late Ben. Eng.; E. W. Cooke, R. A., F. R. S.; the Hon. G. W. Fitzgibbon; the Hon. and Rev. J. P. Hewett Lady Henrietta Nagle; H. Hancock, F.R.S.

FRANCE, RUSSIA, AND GERMANY.

IN an article headed "Prince Bismarck and the New French Cabinet" the *Cologne Gazette*, which on questions of foreign politics has in recent times always faithfully represented the views of the German Chancellor, makes in reference to the recent change of Ministry in Paris some comments and observations which appear deserving of more than a mere passing notice:—

"At one time, and even so late as the commencement of the decade which has just closed, the world, and we Germans more especially, turned our ears on New Year's day with anxious interest in the direction of Paris, in order to catch the political dictum which coming from the mouth of him who at that time wielded supreme power on the banks of the Seine, was accepted as a decisive prediction of the political weather of Europe for the new year. Since then, all this, like so much else, has been changed, and if now and again on New Year's-day we ever happened to think more of Paris than of any other European capital, it was simply owing to our recollections and reminiscences of what had formerly been the state of affairs. We Germans have no reason to look back on those times with any feelings of satisfaction, for they were times of mute humiliation, in which, in common with the rest of Europe, we acquiesced to an excessive extent, and if we still speak a good deal of that period of our impotence, the reason is that the remembrance of ignominy surmounted and wiped out brings with it an increasing sense of dignity, just as in a state of humiliation the thought of greatness that is gone has a double bitterness. For the first time, however, since 1870 people in political circles looked again at this season attentively, and with some reason, towards the Seine. The revolution which has occurred in our relations with Russia—a State which can no longer conceal from itself the fact that for its plans of aggrandizement it will not be able to reckon without hesitation, as it has hitherto done, on Germany as an ally—could not fail to suggest the possibility of the realization of the danger often feared by experienced statesmen of an alliance between Russia and France. Thanks to our powers of defence, we may trust, with our new ally Austria by our side, to be able to withstand this danger, but who is there in Europe in the present day with so little to lose at home as to be disposed for foreign quarrels, except just Russia, who this time again behaves as if she intended to drown the confusion at home in the noise of a foreign contest? All Europe, except Russia, desires peace. Above all, Germany desires and need peace, and Prince Bismarck will preserve it for us and for Europe. Germany, as the guardian of peace, he desires to see recognized and respected at the head of the European family of nations. And the man who once in cool blood made wars and fought for the glory of Germany is to-day showing prudence and diplomatic resolution of a stamp no less marked by genius for the purpose of maintaining peace. For the first time for ten years the most important political news has come to us again from Paris. It is a message of peace which was published on the banks of the Seine by Prince Bismarck. Yes by Prince Bismarck. The recent change of Ministry in France was nowhere looked on with favour, nor was it so looked on by Prince Bismarck. With him it was by no means considerations of a theoretical nature respecting the forms of government which from the first made him cool in his advances towards the de Freycinet Cabinet; for monarchist by conviction and enthusiastic monarchist as Prince Bismarck is in Prussia and Germany, every foreign State is equally good in his sight, whether it has at its head a king or a president by grace of the people, provided only such State is disposed to leave us in peace. The Radical M. de Freycinet is in himself just as acceptable to Prince Bismarck as Minister-President as was the more Conservative Waddington. Gambetta would to-day or to-morrow be just as acceptable to him as were M. M. Thiers and MacMahon. Only they must not adopt any policy which would make preparations for a war of revenge against Germany. And such a policy there would be in an alliance or union to-day between France and Russia. If Prince Bismarck had apprehended this danger, which is the only one threatening the peace of Europe at the present time, he would at the first opportunity and in the most unmistakable manner have treated the Freycinet Cabinet with his characteristic bluntness and candour. Bismarck's manner was always that of the bluntest openness, and since 1871, has been more so than ever, particularly as regards France. Indeed, he once publicly declared that we should not wait till the French had armed themselves anew against us down to the last reserved wheel of their ammunition wagons. On the contrary, as soon as a *revanche* policy had gained the upper hand on the Seine, we should make use of our advantage at the time and play against France the game of forestalling. And the way in which M. de Freycinet introduced his Cabinet was not the best calculated at first to awaken confidence. The request made by Count de St. Vallier, the French Ambassador in Berlin, to be relieved of his duties, was the cause of a very unpleasant sensation to the German Government. M. de St. Vallier had understood how to get on with Bismarck excellently, and he enjoys the highest respect and confidence at the German Court. There is, therefore, no doubt, that De St. Vallier's resignation was seized directly by Bismarck as an opportunity for applying to M. de Freycinet for a clear statement as to his foreign policy. This could be done through our Ambassador at Paris the more easily and thoroughly as the latter has long been personally on terms of close friendship with M. de Freycinet and his family. De Freycinet's explanations must have been such as to give a high degree of satisfaction to Prince Bismarck, for that which the German Chancellor instructed Prince Hohenlohe publicly to declare to M. De Freycinet at the New Year's reception of the President of the French Republic was the most decided confidence in the attitude of the French Government in its foreign policy. Bismarck has not only not treated the De Freycinet Cabinet in his well-known brusque manner, but he has in a certain sense approved it before all Europe as helping to preserve peace. In a word, he has made the De Freycinet Cabinet possible in Europe and guaranteed its standing. For this we may confidently assert, that to-day no Ministry in France can possibly last long if Prince Bismarck is opposed to it. To such purpose, heaven be thanked, we possess the requisite material, force, and the mental power which stands at the head of it. On New Year's day Prince Hohenlohe, under direct instructions from Bismarck, declared to M. de Freycinet that the German Chancellor would certainly regret M. de St. Vallier's leaving his post in Berlin, as he was on the best terms with the German Government, but at the same time the Chancellor desired to maintain good relations with the French Cabinet, and did not doubt that similar sentiments animated M. de Freycinet. On his part, the latter then publicly declared to Prince Hohenlohe that it would be his active endeavour to preserve and to continue to foster amicable and peaceful relations with the German Empire. He esteemed himself fortunate in being able to undertake this in common with Prince Hohenlohe, with whose family his own had long been connected by ties of intimate friendship which he trusted to be able to render still more cordial. The significance of this exchange of declarations is self-evident. With the German Empire no State can stand on good terms in the present day which enters into political intimacy with Russia. Accordingly, after his explanations, De Freycinet, like his predecessor, will prudently regard any too close a connexion with Russia as dangerous, and will decline to play with fire. And, therefore, and so long as he is all right with Prince Bismarck, he may for the rest be, in his political views, a Jacobin or not as he pleases. At home, the French may manage their affairs as they like; only they must not threaten us or the peace of Europe, or—which for the moment is the same thing—they must not by any attitude of theirs encourage Russia to enter into new adventures. This is what Bismarck has left Paris know; and that he is assured of a satisfactory correspondent attitude on the part of De Freycinet in reference to Russia, is the fact he has caused to be declared to the world in Paris on New Year's day in the form of a testimonial of confidence in the new French Cabinet. This explanation accordingly is, in an eminent degree, a message intimating the continuance of the peace of Europe."

RUSSIAN AND AUSTRO-GERMAN FRONTIERS.

The above map is intended to explain the references, made in the letter of a correspondent printed below, to the concentration of Russian troops on the frontiers of the Empire, and especially on those of Poland. The Austrian, German, and Polish boundaries are indicated by bold dotted lines, and the principal means of communication, roads, and railways are shown, as well as the chief towns.

RUSSIAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

WE have received the following important communication from a source upon the trustworthiness of which we are justified in placing absolute reliance:

"Koenigsberg, Dec. 31.

"Persistent rumours have obtained currency for some time past respecting the concentration of large masses of troops in Russian Poland: but hitherto all such reports have been of the vaguest description, giving no particulars whatever, and being consequently liable to the charge of exaggeration or inaccuracy. Chance has placed me in possession of some important and valuable information on the subject, every item of which information has been fully and competently tested, and may be, therefore, regarded as an authorised statement of facts collected on the spot, proving beyond all possible doubt:

"1. That the distribution of the Russian army shows a striking convergence towards the Western portion of the Empire.

"2. That the effective forces of Russia are being increased in far greater proportions than can be justified by the object of filling up the vacancies left by the late war.

"As regards the first point, I have intelligence to the effect that within the last few weeks the strong force already quartered in the Western provinces has been reinforced by four divisions of infantry and two of cavalry. The infantry has been directed on the following localities: Winnica (on the Woloczyska-Kiev line), Moghilev, Minsk, and Kiev. The cavalry has been quartered at Bialystok and Kiev. Thus the number of troops echeloned along the three high roads emerging from the Riga-Dynaburg-Minsk-Kiev line has been raised to quite a formidable figure. It consists of one division of infantry of the guard, seventeen divisions of infantry of the line, four brigades of artillery and thirty-five battalions of reserves, making a total of 339 battalions of infantry, 176 squadrons of cavalry, and 534 mounted guns. When it is remembered that the Russian army in time of peace comprises 777 battalions of infantry and 332 squadrons of cavalry, it will be seen that almost the half of it is stationed along the Western line.

"Simultaneously with these preparations in the Western Governments there are others going on which prove that the entire efforts of the Russian authorities are concentrated on the army. Amongst them are the process of re-organisation based on the revision of the army regulations. The unostentatious measure of forming new reserve battalions—which albeit are capable of being raised to the strength of a regiment—involves the possibility of increasing in case of need the forces in the Western provinces to 30 or 40 per cent. above the normal war footing. It must further be borne in mind that the conditions of recruitment have very materially improved of late. On an average the time required for mobilisation at the outbreak of the late war varied from a fortnight for those troops residing within the radius of supply, twenty-one days for those residing beyond it but in its vicinity, and thirty days for those coming from other parts of the Empire, for Guards and Grenadiers, or from the Caucasus. Cavalry and infantry have almost their full strength in time of peace. Horses for the cavalry and train are easily found in a country where they abound, and where they are subject to legal conscription. Now with regard to the troops dislocated in the districts of Wetrasw, Vilna, and Kiev, it results from what precedes that of the eighteen, or if the four brigades of artillery be included, nineteen divisions of infantry, and nine and a half divisions of cavalry, at least two divisions of infantry and the whole cavalry might be placed on a war footing within a fortnight, five more divisions within twenty-one days, and the whole thirty divisions within thirty days. This implies the condition that the means of communication be the same as in 1877. But it may safely be concluded that in this respect also the greatest activity prevails in view of increasing communications, and facilitating thereby the establishment of halting-places.

"The Grand Railway Council at St. Petersburg grants one concession after another. A lateral railroad starting from the fortress of Ivangorod was amongst the last, as also a line that is to unite the Vistula Railroad *via* Tomaszow with a point on the frontier of Galicia. A new *trace* is being sketched for a railroad radiating towards the Vistula, the Memel, and the Dwina. Everything connected with the construction of these railways is pushed forward with unrelaxing activity. The deliveries of supplies for the arsenals, provisions of copper, building material, uniforms, &c., are being made on a vast scale, with scarcely any attempt at concealment. Finally, I have the testimony of eye-witnesses as to the arming of the frontier fortresses of Lenczycz, Ivangorod, and Novi-Georgewsk, which is likewise being effected with the utmost promptitude."—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

WE take the following from the *Buenos Ayres Standard*:—

"Valparaiso, Dec. 4.—To the present moment the official report of the battle of Tarapaca has not been published. The Press gives the following particulars received by telegraph, which give an idea as to the importance of the battle and its results:—The Chilian Division left its quarters at Dolores in the afternoon of the 26th ult., and, after a long night's march, attacked Tarapaca at 10 a. m., well knowing the importance of the place and the great odds against them. The fight was begun with disadvantage; for seven hours a furious and bloody combat raged. In the beginning the Chilians performed prodigies of valour and took the town, the enemy having abandoned the place, but, having ascertained the numerical inferiority of the Chilians they rallied and endeavoured to retake it. The Chilians made a heroic resistance, but the allies had received a reinforcement of over 1,000 men, and a retreat had to be beaten. The Chilians, after using all their ammunition, retired, awaiting reinforcements. The losses were considerable on both sides. The Commander of the Amazonas, in a telegram, says that he cannot give any details as to the losses in killed and wounded, as in Pisagua no reports had been yet received. The battle of Tarapaca, on the 27th of November, must have taken place on the road which unites Noria with Tarapaca, about five leagues distant from the latter. Two Chilian divisions left Agua Santa, the first one marched directly upon Noria, where it found no enemy; the second, one, under General Arteaga, and 2,000 men strong, received orders to take up position on the road between Noria and Tarapaca. This double movement was intended to cut off the retreat of the Iquique garrison; which had arrived at Noria in the train. The Chilians calculated that the Iquique garrison, if attacked in its refuge quarters or any other place, would forcibly seek to incorporate itself with the allied army, encamped in Tirilichi, north of Dolores. Nearly everything took place according to the Chilian plans. The Iquique garrison, on the approach of the Chilians, abandoned Noria and took the road to Tarapaca, in order to join the Tirilichi Head-quarters. The Peruvians met the Chilian forces, under General Arteaga, on the road, who attacked them on the spot, some leagues distant from Tarapaca. The battle resulted in general Arteaga's defeat, who, with his routed troops, retreated towards Pozo Almonte. Meanwhile, the Peruvian column, after its signal triumph, rested one day, then marched on Aroma, and incorporated itself with the left wing of the allied army. On the 28th General Daza was in the town of Dolores, from where he extended his line to Hospicio, razed and abandoned by the Chilians, who withdrew their communications with Pisagua. When the allied forces are finally concentrated they will make a total of 20,000 men, connecting Arica, Tacna, Tirilichi, Dolores, and the Hospicio. The Chilian army is retreating southwards, resting on the railway between Noria and Iquique. If the allies attack, the battle will take place at Rio Negreros or Agua Santa. It may be well to note here that no battle as yet has taken place at Holy Water, and that the Chilian telegrams are mistaken. The battles that have taken place are as follows:—Pisagua, where the Chilians lost heavily; Dolores, where the Chilians were attacked by a division, passing at five leagues distance from the place, and marching towards Tirilichi and Tacna to join the allied army. Tarapaca, lastly, where the Chilians were routed and the allies finally concentrated their forces. The reserve of the allies in Arica is 8,000 men strong. The Chilians have 10,000 men, awaiting the reinforcements supposed to disembark in Iquique. Dolores is 20 leagues distant from Holy Water, *alias* Agua Santa, and the latter place is situate at 20 leagues from Iquique and Noria. It would appear that Dr. Sotomayor's plan of the campaign has not been well received in Santiago. A telegram announces the resignation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Chilian Army, Dr. Sotomayor. The Peruvian plan of campaign is quite clear, and shortly the telegraph wires will bring us the news of a battle at Holy Water. This battle will decide the fate of the Chilian army in the south of Peru. In case of defeat, the Peruvians can always fall back on Arica, while the Chilians, if routed, have only one means of escape, their war vessels. The Chilian fleet, no doubt, is anchored before Iquique, in expectancy; otherwise we cannot explain its inactivity at the present moment.

"Valparaiso, Dec. 5.—According to accounts just received from Iquique, both sides suffered great loss at Tarapaca. No fewer than 80 officers are said to have fallen, Peruvians and Chillians."

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

STRENUOUS efforts are being made with a view to alleviate the distress, and the *Irish Times* announces that the Government have determined to advance further loans, at a rate of interest not much above 1 per cent., to be extended over a period of thirty-five years, for drainage, fencing, and other solid improvements on estates, and also for sanitary and towns purposes. These loans will only be given through responsible individuals and local bodies, and will be provided for out of moneys to be taken from the Treasury to the extent, if necessary, of a quarter of a million, for which an indemnity will be sought when Parliament meets, the same ultimately to come from the surplus fund. In the event of these loans not being applied for with sufficient promptness to meet the crisis, baronial presentment sessions may be called on to authorise special outlays in exceptional cases, the object being to bring the new regulations into force with the least possible delay.

The following letter has been received by the Lord Mayor of London from the Duchess of Marlborough.

"Viceregal-lodge, Dublin, Jan. 7.

My Lord,—Again I have to thank your Lordship in the name of the committee of my Irish relief fund for a second munificent donation of £2,000 from the citizens of London, and to beg of you to express the grateful acknowledgments of the ladies of Ireland who are assisting in mitigating the distress in Ireland. You may like to know that every day convinces us that in some parts of the country and those sometimes where the sufferers are most peaceful and patient there is sad dearth of fuel and food, and that the money which is so bountifully bestowed is sorely needed. I venture to enclose an extract of a letter written to a member of our executive committee by a lady in the county of Galway, near Loughrea where we have established a Local committee. I can vouch for the truth of the account, and there are many other places in a similar and even more pitiable state. The distress is unaccountably and curiously partial, and I am credibly informed that while in one union there is terrible distress, in an adjoining district there is comparative plenty. I cannot help thinking that these few facts may be of interest to those who are so generously contributing to my relief fund, and I now beg to remain,—Your Lordship's faithfully,

"F. MARLBOROUGH.

"The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London."

The extract enclosed was as follows:—

"You ask me for a detailed account of the distress about here (Loughrea.) It is really very deep. There are an unusual number of tenants living on very small holdings, and all have enormous families. A short time ago one woman came to me saying that she, her husband, and seven children were living on raw Indian meal because they had not even fuel to cook it with. Since then we have cut down about 300 trees and given them to the tenants, and the poor creatures are so thankful. It is impossible for one landlord to give them as much as will tide them over the next month or two. The land, though let, is mostly mountainous, and the crops this year have been almost complete failures. The small tenants, I know, have already eaten their potatoes, not even retaining any for next year's crop, and even with that I know many families who go to bed and get up hungry."

"An influential deputation from West Donegal waited upon Mr. Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, seeking a gift of £11,000, being the amount of a proposed baronial guarantee, towards the West Donegal Railway, which was thrown out, or a loan of £50,000 at half the usual rate of interest, to enable them to construct the line and give employment as a means of relieving the distress which prevails to an enormous extent in that part of Donegal. Lord Lifford, in introducing the deputation, said the county was the most peaceable in Ireland. Mr. Musgrave, J. P., an extensive proprietor, said there was a vast population along the Donegal sea-coast in the deepest distress notwithstanding the fact that their rents had been reduced until the average was only 3½s. a year. Mr. Sinclair, D. L., said the landlords could not be expected, in view of the present agitation, to encumber their estates by borrowing money for improvement. M. Musgrave said he and his brother had spent £30,000, for which they got no return; neither had they got any Government loan; but that sum was only a drop in the ocean—so great was the distress. The Rev. Mr. M'Menamin hoped that they would never again see such demoralizing relief measures as were adopted in 1847. The Chief Secretary said the proposal as to the gift of £11,000 was quite out of the question and they might not trouble themselves further about it. The other proposal—namely, to be allowed a loan of £50,000 at 2½ per cent., being half the usual rate, was a novel one, and, although he was afraid that he would not be justified in holding out any prospect of its being acceded to, yet it was one he would lay before the Treasury, and they could exercise their discretion upon it. An application for £50,000 to meet local distress, which they trusted was of a temporary character, was one which the Goverment, with all the demands [illegible] from many parts of Ireland, must scrutinize very narrowly. In case the landowners were either unable or unwilling to apply for loans or to spend money of their own on reproductive works, it might become necessary to look to the baronial cess. He was anxious that it should be understood that the Government did not contemplate anything in the shape of wholesale relief works. Every one would agree that the assistance must be in the form of employment, and that that could be better provided through the normal channel of ordinary labour in the districts affected."

"At a meeting of the Carrick-on-Shannon Board of Guardian the relieving officer handed in a report showing that in his district there were 55 small farmers, 93 labourers, and 37 widows on the verge of starvation. The Board decided that they had no other alternative but to offer the persons summary admission to the workhouse, and Mr. Whyte, J.P., said he would convene a public meeting to consider the distress in the union."

The total amount of subscriptions in England on the day the mail left was £14,000.

ANOTHER Expedition to the North Pole! That such is contemplated, we learn, by the Home papers just to hand. It appears that the Lord Mayor of London received a deputation from the London Central Arctic Committee, when Commander Cheyne furnished some information respecting the proposed new expedition to the North Pole. He stated that the enterprise would be conducted by steamer, sledges, and balloons, and would cost £30,000. This sum it was proposed to raise throughout the United Kingdom by means of local committees. Mr. Coxwell indicated the way in which balloons might be used for aiding the purposes of the expedition. The Lord Mayor granted the use of the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House for a public meeting on the subject, expressing his interest in the success of the scheme.

ACCORDING to the latest accounts Nihilism is spreading to an alarming extent in the Russian army. Four officers in one regiment were arrested a few days ago on a charge of disseminating revolutionary intelligence amongst their subordinates, and distributing pamphlets prohibited by the authorities of St. Petersburg. Seditious prints and documents were also found at the officers' lodgings. Two officers who had assisted eight political prisoners to escape have been arrested, and in two districts where Nihilism was discovered in the regiments special courts-martial have been established.

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SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED,

REPORTS of disturbances in the West of Ireland are to hand by the mail. For three weeks past the peasantry of Connemara have been in an excited state, and the authorities, fearing an outbreak, distributed extra police forces throughout the district. The chief scene of the rioting was a place called Carraroe, about twenty miles west of Galway, on the Connemara coast. The country is rocky and barren, and the condition of the people one of great poverty. The attitude of the peasantry was due to the service of a series of ejectment writs upon the estates of Mr. Kirwan, Mr. Berridge, and other landlords of the neighbourhood, and the tenantry made no secret of their intention to obstruct the issuing of those documents. Last week matters came to a crisis, when a body of constabulary, numbering over sixty, accompanied a process-server named Fenton to serve the ejectment processes upon Mr. Kirwan's tenantry in Carraroe. A crowd of about 500 persons assembled—a large number of them women—and loudly cursed the police and the bailiff, making, at the same time, threatening demonstrations. Sub-Inspector Gibbons, sword in hand, went in through the crowd by himself. His sword was broken, and some missiles were thrown at the police from the crowd. Four of the police were struck by the missiles. The constables then charged with fixed bayonets on the crowd, wounding five or six of the men and one woman seriously. There was much commotion amongst the people. Four shots were fired by the police without doing any injury. All the ejectment processes were served. Where the cabins were shut, the documents were nailed to the doors. The people dispersed after the firing. The police, apprehensive of a rising, applied for a larger force than that at their command, and on Saturday night about 100 of the constabulary arrived in Galway, and were on Sunday forwarded to Carraroe. There were twelve boatloads of men from different parts of Connemara and Arran landed to assist the Carraroe people and prevent the service of the ejectment notices. The people broke down a bridge to prevent persons bringing provisions to the constabulary, and they rolled immense rocks several tons in weight into the middle of the road. Two carts of bread and meat, intended for the constabulary, were seized and devoured by the people. During the affray the women and children carried stones in bags on their backs, which they furnished to the men to use against the police.

A correspondent says :—"The Connemara peasantry have trumphed in their resistance to the process-server. The last day for the service of ejectment processes for the ensuing quarter sessions has passed over and 116 out of 120 processes prepared for distribution among Mr. Kirwan's tenants at Carraroe remain in the hands of the process-server. When the police moved to Carraroe with Fenton, the process-server, under their protection, at the first service the crowd gathered round the door of the dwelling and presented a firm and stolid front to the police. Sub-Inspector O'Brien went up to them and explained to them that they had no right to remain where they were. A parley of about ten minutes duration ensued, and eventually the police managed to get to the door and effect service. In much similar fashion two other processes were served. At the fourth lace, however, the resistance was more stubborn ; the bailiff, Sub-Inspector O'Brien, and several of the men with the latter were assaulted, and not only was the process about to be served taken from Fenton, but the whole bundle of processes—116 or thereabouts—were taken possession of. They were, however, soon afterwards recovered by the police, and the proceedings for that day were at an end. The police soon afterwards apprehended some of the ring leaders."

A correspondent of the *Irish Times* has sent the following from the centre of the disturbed districts :—"For the last week the inhabitants of the islands and mainland of that part of Connemara that faces the Islands of Arran have been in the wildest state of commotion. It appears that all the tenants on the state of Mr. Robinson, of Carraroe, an English gentleman who owns the fishery of Costello, near this, have refused to pay any rent in consequence of not being granted abatements. Mr. Robinson gave orders to a bailiff named Fenton to serve 150 notices of ejectment. All went on quietly until a week ago, when word arrived at night to the Spiddal Police Barrack that Fenton's house was surrounded by a riotous mob of several hundred people, and that they would certainly take his life. The man was besieged in this way during a whole day. Upon hearing of the state of affairs, Head-constable Alexander and a party of men went to the rescue, marching across a wild mountain to the bailiff's house, where they remained on guard that and the following night. The country people meanwhile exhibited a most threatening demeanour ; they appeared utterly reckless and declared they were willing to suffer death rather than pay rent, as they were starving and meant to be revenged on the police. This state of things continued until January 2nd, much apprehension of disturbance prevailing. When at last Fenton, the bailiff, accompanied by the police, went to serve the ejectment writs, the party was attacked by a mob of about 3,000 from different parts of Connemara, armed with sticks, stones, reaping hooks, spades, scythes, and every rude weapon they could find. Eleven of the police were badly wounded, and several shots were fired on the mob without producing the slightest effect. Seeing that there were more than twenty to one against them, the police returned to their barracks amidst the wildest shouting and stone-throwing. I visited within a few miles of the spot, and there are immense rocks placed along the roads, which are also torn up. At Spiddal none of the shopkeepers will send any provisions to the police, as they have been stopped, threatened, and turned back by the people. Such is the fruit of the land agitation. Another landlord who desired to serve ejectment writs near Spiddal has been unable to do so on account of the numbers of police required at Carraroe. A bailiff near Moycullen, some miles from Spiddal, was badly beaten on Friday night. Five or six men have been arrested in the locality and sent to gaol."

ABDERRAHMAN KHAN.

(*Times.*)

THE intelligence of the flight of Abderrahman Khan from Russian territory, where he has been residing during the last ten years, will be perceived by all those who have devoted any attention to the progress of affairs in Central Asia to possess very considerable significance. Times have, indeed, changed since the son of Afzul figured as a prominent individual in Afghanistan, but all those who knew him prognosticated that his career had by no means ended because he had fallen from an independent prince to a Russian pensioner. There can be little doubt that he has left Turkestan, not because he found his lot there to be irksome, but simply because he believes he can advance his fortunes better elsewhere.

Of his early life little or nothing is known. He is said to have been born about the year 1830, and to have taken part in the second campaign in the Punjab, when Akbar Khan crossed the Indus to aid the Sikhs. He did not come prominently forward, however, until a much later period. In 1868 the death of Dost Mahomed was the signal for the commencement of disturbances, which in the following year declared themselves in civil war. The first campaign between Shere Ali, the rightful Amir, and his elder brother Afzul closed with the discomfiture of the latter, who was nothing loth after his defeat to come to an understanding with his successful brother. An agreement was accordingly negotiated between them at Balkh, and while Afzul swore fealty to Shere Ali on the Koran, the latter took a similar oath that Afzul's liberty should not be interfered with. This reconciliation was of very brief duration, and it is said that this was due to the intrigues of Abderrahman, who was little satisfied with the surrender of his father's pretensions. Be that as it may, the tranquillity of the camp at Balkh was very soon disturbed by the arrest of Afzul and the flight of Abderrahman. While Shere Ali returned with his captive brother to Cabul in order to meet the rebels in other quarters of the State, Abderrahman fled for safety to Bokhara, where he was well received. He remained there until after Shere Ali had defeated Ameen Khan at Kujhbaz and driven Azim into English territory ; but when he found that Shere Ali, far from following up his successes, was sunk in a state of apathy at Candahar, he crossed the Oxus with an irregular force and easily established his authority in Balkh.

Abderrahman's success north of the Hindoo Koosh did not suffice to rouse Shere Ali to a sense of the dangers which surrounded him. With Cabul as well as Candahar in his possession, he remained apparently of opinion that the period for re-establishing his authority in the outlying portions of the State might be deferred until a more convenient season. Abderrahman measured the situation more correctly. He saw the fatal mistake the Amir was making in his delusion as to the stability of his own power, and he resolved to take prompt measures for deriving the greatest possible benefit from the mistakes of his rival. He struck hard and he struck quick. In February, 1866, he had been joined by his uncle Azim and was in the close neighbourhood of Cabul, held at that time by Ibrahim, Shere Ali's second son. On the 2nd of March the city surrendered and Azim was installed as temporary ruler. This success was followed up by a decided victory at Shekabad, of which the immediate consequences were the release of Afzul and the capture of Ghazni. Afzul then became the recognized Amir at Cabul, and his son was looked upon as the Hotspur of the confederacy. His right to this title was shown still more conclusively at the crowning victory of Khelat-i-Ghilzai in the early part of 1867.

Afzul nor Azim were not proof against their unexpected good fortune. The former, proclaimed Amir in the Bala Hissar, and recognized as such by the Indian Government, degenerated into a drunkard, and his death was precipitated, if it was not caused, by the excesses which he committed after his release from confinement. Azim, also, without precisely copying the weaknesses of his brother, had become a petty tyrant. Much of his brother's faults could be traced to his influence, and in the distribution of the chief posts he secured the most important for himself and his son Surwar. Several of the leading men in the country were cast into prison by his orders, and one of the most notable was put to death. Matters became still worse after Afzul's death. There was one critical moment when it seemed as if Abderrahman would refuse to recognize his uncle as Amir. He suppressed his personal feelings, however, and took a formal oath of allegiance to his uncle. But he quitted Cabul in disgust, and retired to Afghan Turkestan, with the administration of which he was entrusted.

While discontent with the authority of Azim was rendering the most able of Shere Ali's opponents less enthusiastic in his cause, that unfortunate ruler was making a fresh effort for the recovery of his rights with the aid of fresh troops from Herat and the then untried abilities of his younger son Yakoob. After the victory on the Helmund and the flight of Azim's son from Candahar it became necessary for Azim to collect all the forces within reach, and Abderrahman was accordingly requested to hurry up with his troops from Balkh. Yakoob Khan was, however, too quick for him. By forced marches from Ghuzni he reached Bamian first, and there inflicted a severe defeat on Abderrahman. In the winter campaign of 1868 the latter was not more fortunate, being crushingly defeated by Yakoob at Tinah Khan. The civil war closed with that battle. Azim and Abderrahman escaped by Washir to Meshed, whence the latter travelled "through the steppe of the Teke Turcomans to Urgentch (Khiva)." From that place he went on to Bokhara, whence he wrote to General Kaufmann requesting permission to reside within Russian territory. Abderrahman was accorded a friendly reception ; but all his requests for assistance either in arms, men, or moral support for the purpose of making war afresh in Afghanistan were rejected. Instead of complying with these demands, the Russian Government allotted him a pension of 25,000 roubles a year, and Mr. Schuyler has told us that for the last nine years he has been living upon one-fifth of his allowance. He must consequently have saved during that period close upon 200,000 roubles, the significance of this fact consisting in the circumstance that in 1872 he told General Kaufmann he could raise up an insurrection in Afghanistan if half that sum were given to him.

During the ten years that he has now spent in enforced exile it is possible that Abderrahman may have deteriorated in mental vigour. Something of the sickness of despair may have weakened his resolution. Mr. Schuyler's description of him conveys a favourable impression of his force of character ; but, assuming that Abderrahman still possesses his old energy, there is no doubt that he has from the first greatly exaggerated his influence with the Afghans. He was much in the habit of declaring that he had only to come forward to have the whole population on his side, and that Shere Ali's endeavours to prevent his name being mentioned in Cabul only made people think twice as much about him. These random assertions had little foundation in fact. It is true that Abderrahman had done nothing like his father and uncle to alienate popular sentiment ; but then he was comparatively an unknown man. His reputation as a soldier, which had at one time been considerable, paled before that of his cousin Yakoob. There is not the slightest reason for believing that the Afghan people, who have no great affection for any of the Barakzai House, reserve any special regard for the son of Afzul. He, practically speaking, vanished from their mind after his defeat at Tinah Khan.

But if in the eyes of the Afghan people he counts for little, it is different in the special province which was intrusted during many years to his charge. In Turkestan, from Balkh to Badakshan, his influence is considerable. As Governor, he is remembered as the best of the last generation. The exactions of his uncle, Faiz Mahomed, are still the highest contrast to the moderation of Abderrahman. As soldier, the Usbegs took a personal interest in his successes and sympathized with him on his defeats, for it was they who fought and bled under him. Since his withdrawal from Afghanistan, too, an additional motive has been given for their affection by his marriage with the daughter of Jehandir Shah, ex-chief of Badakshan. For these reasons Abderrahman could no doubt collect a considerable force in this region, and most probably establish his authority temporarily in Afghan Turkestan. The first step has already been taken in such an enterprise by the success of his wife's near relative, Mir Baba, who has ousted Shere Ali's nominee from Faizabad, and who is now the *de facto* ruler of Badakshan, and it is morally certain that Abderrahman will now join with him. In this fact lies Abderrahman's importance, and his value to Russia depends on the same circumstance. More than that, the man who can, without foreign aid, firmly establish his power in any one portion of what is known as Afghanistan is one who must be taken into serious account, for his influence must in a short time become considerable in the other portions of the State. He might even aspire to play the part of a national champion, and certainly with Abderrahman in possession of Balkh and his close ally installed at Faizabad there would be little peace of mind for any chief of Cabul, even though he should be under the shadow of British protection.

THE BURST OF THE MONSOON.

(*Times.*)

THE burst of the summer rains on the western coast of India, which at Bombay occurs on or about the 18th of June, is a phenomenon so remarkable in itself and so important in its consequences to the whole world, that a brief explanation of it will be acceptable to our readers.

Our terraqueous globe is wrapped in a layer of air about 40 miles high. This air is chiefly a mechanical mixture of nitrogen and oxygen gas, but is also the recipient of all the volatile matters which rise from the surface of the globe, and, among others, of the vapour of water in proportionally large quantity. The heat of the sun draws up the watery vapour from the seas and rivers, and so long as it is in the state of vapour it remains invisible ; but on cooling it again takes palpable form, and falls to the earth from which it rose. It may be condensed and precipitated either by the greater cold of the higher spaces of the atmosphere into which it has ascended, or through being traversed by a colder current of air, or from its being whirled, with the revolving globe, away from the heat of the sun into the earth's cool shadow, which we call the night. The cold of a clear night precipitates it as dew, or hoar-frost, which is frozen dew. A fog is caused by the condensation of the watery vapour in the air that rests directly on cold ground. A cloud is a fog high in air, and snow is a frozen cloud which, as it congeals, descends. Rain is caused by the gathering together of many clouds, or aerial fogs. The sun cannot dissipate them, and their moisture gradually collects in drops, which fall as rain. Hail is a shower of rain, suddenly frozen as it falls. The heat of the sun also sets the atmosphere in motion, the winds which blow over the face of the earth being caused by the unequal heating of the air. When a fire is lighted, the air it heats ascends the chimney, carrying the smoke with it, and the vacuum caused in the air of the room draws to the hearth the colder outside air through every opening in the doors and windows ; and when a city is on fire, so great is the vacuum caused by the upward draught of heated air, that the cooler surrounding air flows in to take its place as a violent wind ; and so in accounts of great conflagrations we often read that the terror of the inhabitants was increased by the hurricane which blew at the same time. In such a fire it will be observed that the column of smoke from it does not go up for ever, but as it rises into the cooler air it spreads out on all sides like the branches of a palm, and gradually falls in "blacks" to the earth ; and in this way bits of charred wood and paper are often brought back again to a fire by the wind caused by it. Within the tropics the sun's rays fall vertically on the air, and its heated particles, constantly rising, form a column ever moving towards the poles. To fill the vacuum thus caused, colder air from the frozen poles rushes down over the surface of the globe towards the equator, and hence result the great polar and equatorial air currents, the direct courses of which between the poles and the equator are bent by the revolution of the earth on its axis, in the northern hemisphere into the North-East and in the southern hemisphere into the South-East "trade-wind," or *vents alisees* ; which are called "trade winds," not because they facilitate commerce, but because they hold a certain steady course, or trade, all round the earth. The air brought by the "trade winds" ascends to a great height in the tropics and flows back towards the poles, in the northern hemisphere as the South-East "anti-trade," and in the southern as the North-East "anti-trade." The ascending air carries with it an immense volume of watery vapour, and as the air is quite calm on or near the equator where the trade winds meet, this vapour, as soon as it reaches the upper atmosphere, is at once precipitated in the rains which fall within the tropics nearly all round the year. It is now proved that the Assyrians 3,000 years ago had anticipated Dr. Hunter's theory of the periodicity of sun-spots, which implies that they also understood the theory of climate, as expressed in Ecclesiastes, i. 6 :—"The wind goeth toward the south, and turneth about unto the north ; it whirleth about continually, and the wind returneth again according to his circuits." Had the world remained, as it probably once was, a waste of waters, the trade winds would have blown over it, and all round the year, uninterruptedly, and the moisture in the air would have fallen on the earth in three continuous belts, one corresponding with the equator, and the others with the calms of Cancer and Capricorn ; these calms would indeed have reached to the poles, and darkness covered the face of the deep. But the globe is divided between sea and land, and the land becomes hotter more quickly than the sea, as shown by the "sea breeze," which begins to blow about noonday in the tropics, and cools more quickly, as shown by the dangerous "land wind," which in tropical countries begins about midnight to blow over the land toward the sea ; and the consequence is that when the sun becomes vertical over any portion of the earth's land surface, it draws the surrounding air to a focus there ; and in this way, in every latitude, the great primary winds and rains are broken into secondary or local winds and rains, producing the differences in nature and season of the climates which prevail over the globe. Thus the manifold climates of the world are caused by the mutual relations of its atmosphere and sea and land ; and all the changes of weather, shade and sunshine, heat and cold, calm and tempest, drought and rain, depend upon the movements into which the atmosphere is thrown by the sun.

Owing to the excess of land in the northern hemisphere, the constant belt of rain where it exists between the trade winds, instead of corresponding with the equator, lies a little to its north, and the moisture gathered by the South-East trades only falls in rain when it reaches the tropic of Cancer, thus compensating the northern hemisphere for its want of evaporating (sea) surface. Similar modifications and compensations, on a smaller scale, occur in regard to each of the trades separately as the sun successively passes through the North and South ecliptic. But here we have only to consider "the Rains," or "South-West Monsoon," of Western India. India stretches out into the belt of the North East trades, and were there undeviating winds the only rain which this immense peninsula would receive would be that which falls from October to April during the North-East "Monsoon." The rain which then falls is not brought by this wind, for, as it blows from the high lands of Eastern Asia, it bears with it but little watery vapour, except what it may lap up in the Bay of Bengal. But the great volume of rain which falls on India during the North-East Monsoon, or Winter Rains, is really derived from the evaporation of the ocean about Australia, where, during our winter months, the sun is shining with all the force of midsummer. The vapour there drawn up into the higher atmosphere returns in an upper current towards India, where it is precipitated through the lower current blowing from the North-East, and furnishes the North-East Monsoon rains, on which the Indian winter crops depend. If India depended on the North-East Monsoon rains alone, it would indeed be almost as unfortunately circumstanced as the peninsula of Arabia, wedged in between the high lands of Persia and Abyssinia. But observe what actually takes place. At the vernal equinox, March 21, the sun passes from the southern hemisphere to the northern ; is first vertical over Bombay about May 15 ; reaches the highest point of his upward journey, or summer solstice, June 21 ; descending is again vertical over Bombay about July 27 ; and, finally, at the autumnal equinox, September 23, having traversed the whole tropic of Cancer, re-enters the tropic of Capricorn, reaching its lowest southern point, or winter solstice, December 22. Between May and July he shines down furiously on the sandy plains of Sind and Rajputana, and the great grassy plains of Central Asia, from which so vast a column of heated air ascends up through the atmosphere that the draught caused has the power not only to completely reverse the normal direction of the North-East trade, but even to deflect and draw the South-East trade toward India. Thus is the South West Monsoon of India brought about. This mighty wind, laden with the moisture gathered from the Indian Ocean, strikes the Malabar Coast and Concans at nearly right angles, and there, chilled by the cool green forest barrier of the Ghats, pours down its condensed vapours on Western India for four months in violent rains, which are ushered in and depart with the most violent thunderstorms ; and thus it is also that the temperature of India is lowered during months that otherwise would be so hot as to make the country unendurable. The Deccan slopes eastward having been upheaved chiefly by the eruption of the Western Ghats, and the superfluous rain which falls on them, that does not flow off in the mountain torrents of the Concans, slowly drains off to the Bay of Bengal in such continental rivers as the Godavery, Cauvery, Pennair and Kistna. But the Ghats do not line the whole coast ; they cease about Surat ; and there the Sautpura and Vindya mountains condense the clouds borne by the South-West Monsoons, which are poured into the Arabin Sea by the Tapti and Nerbudda, the only Deccan rivers flowing westward ; while from the Aravalli hills in Rajputana, the Sabermatti flows through the fertile plains of Gujerat. The South-West Monsoon reaches to the wide plain of Hindostan, the Punjab, and Sind ; and all round the coasts of India and Southern Asia, within the influence of the great solstitial up-draught from the deserts of Rajputana and Central Asia, we find the phenomenon of summer rains. At the very time, also, that the sun is drawing the vapours of the Indian Ocean towards the Western Ghats his rays are melting the snows of the Himalaya and Hindu Kush, which flow down to the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal in the perennial streams of the ancient Indus and sacred Ganges.

The mystic Saraswati, which once flowed through Rajputana to the sea, has long ages ago disappeared through the desiccating action of the summer solstice—or "standing still" of the sun over that country between May and July. The evaporating away of this river of Hindu poetry is a proof of how little unphilosophical political agitators take into accout the play of natural climatic forces in India. We have traced the course of the sun through Cancer and Capricorn, and it will have been observed that he shines vertically twice as long over his "turning points" as over any other part of his ecliptic course. He appears to stand still over these points, which are hence named the summer and winter solstices ; and so it happens that all the lands lying about the 23d degree north and south of the equator, under these sun stations, are desert lands. This is clearly seen in the northern hemisphere, where there is so much land in the deserts of Rajputana, Sind, Baluchistan, Persia, Arabia, in the Great Sahara of Africa, and Tierra Caliente of Mexico. In the southern hemisphere there is very little land along the tropic's line, and what exists is surrounded by the widest oceans ; but Central Australia is a desert, and the Kalahari desert stretches across South Africa, and the Pampas through South America. India is, in fact, one of the blast furnaces in which the winds of the world are made, bearing with them everywhere fire and hail, snow and vapours, and the life-giving, purifying oxygen disengaged in ceaseless and immeasurable volumes from the perennially green primeval forests of the tropics. So placed at the very focus of the mightiest operations, man must stoop very humbly to nature if he would hope to understand her and subdue her to his purposes ; and this through 3,000 years' experience, the patient, religious-minded Hindu has learned to do ; and it is certainly not for the farmers of our mild, equable climate to be too sure of being able to improve on Hindu agriculture, or to insist too energetically on the superiority of their own doctrines and methods. The real wonder is that India does not suffer more from agricultural distress and famines, and the reason of its comparative exemption from them lies in the phenomena of the South-West Monsoon. But most precarious, from a merely scientific point of view, is the yearly prospect of the seasons in India between the Rajputana desert and the storm of rain it calls up from the vasty deep. It always comes ; but one might every year repeat the question—"Will it come ?" Any alteration in the condition of Rajputana by improved irrigation, or extended forest planting, or an increase of its desert area, might produce incalculable results of the most disastrous character.

(*To be continued.*)

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

THE last American mail has brought us interesting details relating to the progress made in manipulating the electric light. Pending the researches in which Professor Edison has for a long period been engaged, it appears that his laboratory at Menlo park was practically closed to all strangers until the young scientist should have arrived at a point to enable him to declare that complete success had attended his final efforts. That point has apparently been reached, inasmuch as Mr. Edison has now published through the columns of the *New York Herald*, an elaborate and detailed account of his labours.

The various phases of experiments were coupled with numerous disappointments, and his labours furnish evidence of an inexhaustible store of patience and perseverance. Minutely describing the course of his studies, Mr. Edison says that he has made the discovery that the carbon framework of a small piece of paper is the best substance for incandescent lighting, Thick paper is preferable ; thin, however, giving good results. The steadiness, reliability, and non-fusibility of the carbon filament, Mr. Edison tells us, are not the only elements incident to the new discovery. There is likewise obtained an element of proper and uniform resistance to the passage of the electric current. To obtain that desideratum has been the cause of most anxious inquiry and of incessant labour, for without it absolute success in electric incandescent light is not attainable, the presence of all other necessary properties, even in the fullest degree, notwithstanding.

A piece of cardboard, known in the trade as "Bristol," is cut, with a suitable punch, into strips in the form of miniature horseshoes, about 2in. long and one-eigth wide. A number of these strips are placed in a wrought-iron mould, separated from each other by tissue paper. The mould, after being well covered, is placed in an oven, where it is gradually exposed to a temperature of about 600 degrees Fahrenheit, so as to allow the volatile portions of the paper to pass away. The mould is then removed to a furnace, kept there till it attains almost a white heat, and subsequently allowed gradually to cool down. On opening the mould, the charred remains of the cardboard must be taken out with great care in order to prevent them from falling to pieces. They are placed in a small globe and attached to the wires connecting the generating machine. The next thing is to extract the air, by means of the pump, from the globe ; that being accomplished, the globe is sealed, and the lamp is ready for use. It should be observed that the new lamp requires no complex regulating apparatus, such as characterized the earlier efforts. In fact, Mr. Edison finds that all previous labour in regard to regulators was practically wasted, and furthermore, that electricity can be regulated with absolute reliability in a manner precisely similar to that in which the pressure of gas is now produced.

The system now adopted by Mr. Edison in connecting the wires admits of a given number of lights being extinguished without affecting those of other burners. In the same way as we would shut a certain number of gas burners and permit others to draw a supply from the meter the electric light can be obtained or shut out. The wires leading to the generating machine may be run though ordinary existing gas-pipes to a central station at a distance of, say, half a mile. The only change really necessary in the present arrangements would apparently consist in unscrewing the gas-jet and replacing it with an electric lamp of Mr. Edison's construction. The probabilities are that for the purpose of lighting a city it will be necessary to establish a given number of stations, these stations to be distributed in such a manner that each of them could supply a district covering an area of about one-half or a third of a mile. At each station there would be one or two engines of great power to drive generating machines, each capable of feeding 50 lamps.

From the description now given it appears that the apparatus primarily used by Mr. Edison was in the shape of a large tuning-fork, constructed in a manner that both ends would vibrate when placed near the poles of the great magnet. Experience has demonstrated the impracticability of that apparatus, and it became necessary to search for other means. One experiment was made after another, which had the tendency to lead gradually to the adoption of the system now employed in the generating machine, and which Mr. Edison terms the Faradaic machine. It is briefly described thus :—Two upright iron columns, 3ft. in height and 8in. in diameter, covered with coarse wire and resting upon a base, form the magnetic poles. Fixed on an angle, so as to admit a free revolution between the poles, is a cylindrical armature of wood wound parallel to its axes with fine iron wire. The cylinder is made to revolve rapidly between the magnetic poles, and by means of a belt, driven by an engine, strong currents of electricity are generated in the wire surrounding the armature, and these currents are carried along the wires to the electric lamp.

In addition to the uses for lighting, the electric motor is capable of performing other work, such, for instance, as running sewing machines. It requires no more electricity than is necessary to give out one electric light of the strength of a common gas jet. There are other uses for the motor, which, however, involve a technical knowledge of the laws of electricity.

The mode of measuring the electricity used by each householder is exceedingly simple. An electrolytic cell and a small coil of wire are placed in a box of about half the size of a common gas meter, and kept in a convenient corner, similar to where the meter is placed at present. The measurement is obtained by collecting, on small plates, the copper particles which deposit in the electrolytic cell, such deposit being caused by the electric current passing through the cell. At given periods—say once a month—these deposits are weighed, and by a simple rule of calculation the amount of electricity consumed is ascertained.

Mr. Edison felt convinced some time ago that all serious obstacles towards success in obtaining incandescent electric lighting had been overcome ; but the present discovery has tended to materially change the system in perfecting the electric lamp. Platinum had been brought up as a substance for illuminating power from a state of comparative worthlessness to one well-nigh perfection. Improvements had been obtained in air pumps, obtaining a vacuum of nearly one millionth of an atmosphere. The magneto-electric machine had been perfected so as to give out some 90 per cent., in electricity, of the energy it received from the driving engine. Accidentally, Mr. Edison was induced to test the carbon remains of cotton thread. Placing the slender filament in a globe, and connecting it with the wires leading to the generating machine, the Professor was gratified by the production of a beautiful light. Turning on a stronger and stronger current, the tender thread remained entire, till, finally, the *maximum* power of the machine was turned on. For a minute or more the tender thread seemed to struggle with the intense heat—heat that would melt a diamond—till at last it succumbed, and all was darkness. The powerful current had broken it, but not before it had emitted a light equal to that of several gas jets. Examine under a microscope the curious filament, apparently so delicate, proved in reality more infusible than platinum, so long considered one of the most infusible of metals. Mr. Edison kept up his experiments ; from carbonizing pieces of thread, he turned to splinters of wool, straw, paper, and many other substances never used before for the purpose. The results have had the tendency to show, as stated above, that the substance best adapted for carbonization and the giving out of an incandescent light has proved to be paper.